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[T]AMIL NADU ARCHIV[ES]

GOVERNMENT [O]F TAMIL NADU

DEPARTMENT

Bundle NO 10

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Extracts from N

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REPORT OF NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS (1893)

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For the Fortnight ending the 15th January 1893.

No. 1 of 1893.

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II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(j) Salt and Abkari.

Oppression by Abkari officers.

25. A correspondent in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA (Calicut), 31st December, writes in reference to the toddy-tappers' strike (which has now spread more or less to the whole district) that it is the outcome of the oppression exercised by Abkari officers, who often cook up cases against those in regard to whom they entertain a grudge. Allusion is then made to the great oppression alleged to prevail in Chowghat and in the British frontiers around Cochin.

(k) General.

News regarding the abolition of trial by jury.

28. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 1st January, rejoices to hear that the people of Bengal are taking active measures to obtain a cancelment of the order abolishing the system of trial by jury and says that Babu Surenderanath Bannerjee is of opinion that, inasmuch as Sir Philip Hutchins, a Member of the Bengal Council, is the person that is taking a prominent part in bringing about the abolition of the system of trial by jury, there is every prospect of the system being restored even before x he leaves the country.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The eigth National Congress.

47. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA (Calicut), of the 7th January, in referring to the eighth National Congress lately held at Allahabad, says that, though the elective system has been introduced into the Indian Legislative Councils, it cannot be said that such election will be satisfactory, as it is possible that the members elected might be the creatures of District Collectors and those appointed by Government its own men. If the privilege of election were given to the people, the man selected would, be he competent or otherwise, be at least the people's representative. The

establishment of agricultural banks in the country parts will, it is believed, be a great boon to the agricultural classes. It is hoped that the people of India will find the funds necessary for carrying out the recommendations of the congress.

For the Fortnight ending the 31st January 1893.

No. 2 of 1893.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The Amir and the British Government.

2. JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 14th January, in stating that it is announced by a telegram that Russian emissaries have come to the Amir in order to effect a settlement between the Russian Government and the Amir regarding the Pamir question without the knowledge of England, remarks that it is now time for the British Government to be more vigilant and careful, for it was owing to similar incidents that the British had to fight with Sher Ali and Dost Muhammad. If the Amir fails to behave in a friendly manner towards the British Government, then it will be incumbent upon it to wage war with him also.

General Robert's mission

3. The same paper, after stating that the Amir has not as yet fixed a date for receiving General ~~Roberts~~ Robert's mission at Jalalabad, that he unlawfully interfered with the Chitral affairs against the advice of the British Government, that he has received the Russian emissaries who have recently arrived in his court for a solution of the Pamir question without the knowledge of the British Government, and that he has ordered the formation of an Afghan military camp opposite to the British railway station at Kajouk, observes that, as the small detachment of the British troops stationed near the above railway station is scarcely sufficient to defend itself against a sudden attack of the Afghans, it is advisable on the part of the British Government to keep more troops and to fortify their position at that place.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(d) Education.

14. The HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, of the month of January 1893,

complains about the behaviour of the European ladies in Government service and quotes for proving his assertion the following instance.

About the reduction of Rangasami Iyengar.

Rangasami Iyengar, B.A., a Sub-Assistant Inspector of Girls' Schools, Northern Division, met, after his inspection of the Ganjam District, Mrs. Brander, Inspectress of Girls' schools, at the Vizagapatam boundary. The Inspectress ordered him to return with her to Ganjam which he refused to do under ~~under~~ the plea that he had already inspected that district and that it was unnecessary for him to do it again. On the matter being referred to the Director of Public Instruction, he, without making any inquiry, appointed a clerk of the school of Arts, who does not know Telugu, as Sub-Assistant Inspector in the place of Rangasami Iyengar, who was reduced to a clerkship. European ladies and gentlemen in Government employ often commit in India such painful actions.

~~VI. MISCELLANEOUS.~~

~~45. A correspondent to the JANAMITRAN, of Tanjore, of the 7th January, draws the s~~

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

46. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 8th January, writes as follows: The military movements of Russia, both in the continent of Europe and in Asia, forebode the near occurrence of an outbreak of war in Germany as well as in India. The Government of India thinks that by merely strengthening the army, it can meet any emergency; but the histories relating to continental wars should have convinced Government how the people played an active part in defending their country against the inroads of their enemies. It, therefore, behoves Government to train the inhabitants of India in the art of war in order that they may be able to defend their own country. This is no time for harbouring the groundless fear that the Hindus trained to fight would be disloyal to Government, or rebel against it.

Expediency of training the Natives of India in the use of arms.

47. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 16th January, remarks as follows:- The Statesman, a journal published at Calcutta, says that a

Advisability of encouraging the Indian National Congress.

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calm and careful xxx examination of the relative positions of the rulers and the ruled clearly shows that the former have changed all their good feelings and that they have begun to look upon the latter with suspicion and dislike. It further adds that since the year 1858 Government was treating its subjects with a parental sympathy and a generous heart and was sparing no pains to ameliorate their condition. This state of things continued till the year 1884 an epoch in the political history of India. The attitude presented by Government in relation to its subjects during the last eight years is far from satisfactory. Matters relating to the Burmese and Manipur expeditions, the enforcement of the Age of Consent Act and the abolition of the system of trial by jury will suffice to illustrate the arbitrary power exercised by the rulers over the ruled. Incidentally or otherwise the National Congress was organised in the same year 1884 with a view to secure happiness to the people and bring honour and credit to Government. It is a matter for deep regret that this organisation should have been regarded by some as one detrimental to the interests of Government. Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne were much in favour of its existence, because it pointed out to Government its merits and demerits and gave expression to the opinion of the people. It is desirable that every one should spare no pains to strengthen and encourage this popular organisation in order to effect a speedy realisation of some of its ardent aspirations.

The jury notification in Bengal.

53. The VRITANTA PATRIKA, of the 26th ultimo, after remarking that the jury notification in Bengal has evoked ~~xxx~~ very strong criticism both in India and in England, says that the Secretary of State for India is devising some means of escape for the Government of India from the disgrace of having to withdraw the notification. Some papers suggest the appointment of a commission to inquire into the working of the jury system in India. If the Secretary of State do not veto the notification, the National Congress is sure to bring the question before the Parliament and get it cancelled. The paper therefore hopes that the Viceroy will, of his own accord, withdraw the notification and thus save himself from the disgrace of being compelled to do so.

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For the Fortnight ending the 15th February 1893.

No. 3 of 1893.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

3. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 2nd instant, remarks:-

The Amir's relations with the English.

Tarim, an uncle of the Amir of Afghanistan, having obtained the latter's permission to conquer the people of Buland Khil, made an expedition into their territories. These people had long been a quiet but independent race. The English, therefore, protected them against Tarim and sent the latter away with threat. This conduct of the English has to some extent enraged the Amir. We have yet to see what the outcome of all this will be.

4. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 13th instant, says thus:-

THE AFGHAN MISSION

The Viceroy, having feceived no reply from the Amir of Afghanistan to a letter demanding a personal interveiw with His Excellency Lord Roberts, has sent an ultimatum stating that, if such a reply be not forthcoming within 15 days, the Government of India would be constrained to consider the question whether the Amir should be regarded as an ally or as an enemy of the British Government.

5. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 6th instant, says that the

The Amir contemplating a war with the English.

Amir of Cabul is inviting the Mullahs to preach a jehad against the English to be undertaken in March next.

6. JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 4th February, states that, in con-

The Jellalabad mission

sequence of the Hazara rebellion, the Amir was not prepared to fix a date for the reception of the Jellalabad mission and informed the Government of India that a date would be fixed after the suppression of the rebellion, and remarks that the Amir should be compelled to fix a date when he could, without further excuse, be prepared to receive the mission, the rebellion being now virtually over.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(g) Forests.

23. The VETTIKKODIYON, of the 21st January, says that the severi

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of the Forest Department is a source of great trouble and suffering to poor villagers living in the vicinity of the forests. It adds that many poor villagers, from their inability to buy firewood and timber for building purposes, simply choose the alternative of living in the open field and thus run the risk of injuring their health. It concludes with the remark that if Government is pleased to show some kindness by helping those that cannot afford to buy wood, &c., for the erection of an ordinary shed, with wood and other articles, it would confer a boon on the people.

Sufferings caused by the severity of the Forest Department.

(k) General.

41. The Malayalam KERALA MITRAM (Cochin), of the 11th February, in referring to the jury question, remarks to the following purport:-

Animadversions on the Viceroy.

The jury question has not yet been decided; but it is certain that the authorities in England will not approve of the inconsiderate policy of the India Government. Whether the Viceroy will resign or not is matter to be known hereafter. Anyhow, it is impossible during Mr. Gladstone's ministry to bring into force with his approval a measure that deprives the people of India of their rights. With regard to the Viceroy's threat of resignation, it is no wonder if he withdraws his threat when he finds that the authorities in England do not care much about it. Although the authorities in England have alluded to their disapproval of the Viceroy's policy and pointed out clearly his incompetency, yet he is in a position to remain in office; but any other man in his present position would not have withdrawn his resignation, especially when he finds that even after tendering his resignation he is not permitted to do as he wishes. Several persons in India would be glad if Lord Lansdowne retired from office. During his reign people have been subjected to opperession by the authorities, and not only so but the authorities do not seem to have given the least consideration to the opinions of the people. On the whole, the regime of Lord Lansdowne has ended similarly to

that of his predecessor Lord Lytton. 179

IV. NATIVE STATES.

48. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 6th instant, remarks thus:-

Affairs in Hyderabad.

We are very sorry to find that the administration of Hyderabad, the largest and wealthiest Native State in India, is so very unsatisfactory. The recent scandal pamphlet case has disclosed a state of things which is by no means complimentary to the highest dignitaries of the kingdom. The Nizam, however clever he might be, seems to be unable to keep under control the discordant elements in his state. The various nawabs and chiefs seem to be quite independent in their own little jaghirs. They have their own administrators of law and have the power of executing sentences of death within their territories. They have their own troops and levy taxes from their tenants according to their own sweet will and pleasure. Those of them who hold offices in the State think themselves above the law of the land and are guided by it only when it suits their own convenience. All the higher offices of the State are held by them, because they are too powerful to allow any others to do so, but most of them are incompetent to do their duties. It seems, therefore, almost hopeless to expect any improvement ~~to do their~~ in the administration of the country as long as the power of these remains unbroken and the authority remains in their hands. Further, such an improvement can only be achieved if the laws that are prevailing in British India are introduced into the State; if the courts under the control of the various chiefs are abolished; if the Nizam's power and law made to prevail in those jaghirs and the chiefs made to pay taxes to the Nizam, from which they are now exempt, and if the irregular troops which they keep are disbanded. Schools should be established everywhere, and, until the people become fit to administer the country in a better way all important offices should be filled by foreigners of proved ability. If the State is still left to itself, it is sure to drift from bad to worse.

Mr. Plowden.

52. JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 28th January, quotes an article from AMRITA BAZAAR PATRIKA, of which the follwoing is an excerpt:- It is strange that the name of Mr.Plowden is to be found in the list of New Year honours. It is not known for what good act he was considered as entitled to a distinction inasmuch as he did nothing for the good of the people and the country. Government committed a great blunder in giving him the most delicate and responsible post of the Residentship of so important a State as Hyderabad, which is already a scene of discord and intrigue. His undue interference in State matters and appointing Europeans in preference to the natives of the place to higher and lucrative posts of the State have rendered him obnoxious. Lord Dufferin removed him from Kashmir, where he failed to fulfil his duties faithfully and vexed the Maharaja by putting undue force upon him. In short, his appointment as Resident of Hyderabad is not only impolitic but it is also repugnant to Lord Dufferin's policy.

Remarks against Mr. Plowden's opinion about natives.

53. TILISM-I-HYRUTH, of the 5th February, quotes from a contemporary to the effect, it being the opinion of Mr. Plowden that Englishmen only and not natives are fit to hold higher and lucrative appointments, it is necessary to remark that it is vain to expect that English officials in Hyderabad would discharge their functions with the same sense of loyalty and devotion as they would under the British Government. Colonel Ludlow, it is alleged, is a total failure inasmuch as the police arrangements under him are very bad and the number of thieves and decoits is on the increase day by day. The same is the condition of educational and public works department, which are under the management of English officers. In conclusion, it observes that to add to the maladministration and irregularities the appointment of an Englishman as a Chief Justice in Hyderabad has been advocated by the Resident, who seems to be perfectly ignorant of local circumstances.

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

55. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 31st January, writes as follows:--

Comments on the conduct of Sir Charles Elliot as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

It is rumoured that Sir Charles Elliot, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, xxxx rules Bengal without forethought and without caring anything for the opinion of the people or for the people themselves. He brings discredit upon himself as well as upon Government by his impetuous haste in carrying out his frivolous schemes and by his proneness to set public opinion at defiance. The question of the abolition of the system of trial by jury may serve as an instance in point. He is more fitted to be an absolute monarch in the Turkish empire than a Lieutenant-Governor in British India, where there ought to be no room for absolutism. He is reported to have suspended a schoolmaster and reprimanded a school inspector for having spoken in the debating society of a certain Muhammadan school which was presided over by Mr. Muhammad Webb, an English convert to Islamism. This circumstance alone is enough to convince the people of England of the high-handedness of the Leiutenant-Governor. Perhaps his stay in India has made him forget that it is necessary even for a Governor to act with moderation.

For the Fortnight ending the 28th February 1893.

No. 4 of 1893.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

2. The DESAPALANI, of the 2nd February, professes to have seen it stated in the CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE that the Afghan newspaper called JEHA says that the Amir, with the help of the mullahs, is intending to fight againt the English in the month of March. It adds that, though this piece of news appears incredible, yet it seems to agree with the opinion generally entertained by people regarding the relations between the Amir and the English.

News regarding Afghanistan.

3. A correspondent to the ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 8th February, says that rumour has it that the Amir, with a view to convince the English

News regarding the Amir of Afghanistan.

of his intentions to sever all connection with them, has set up preachers to revile and impeach the English in different parts of Afghanistan. He further says that the mischief intended to be caused with the barrels of gunpowder buried under the rails of the North-Western Provinces Railway must have been the work of the Afghans.

The English and the Amir.

5, The Vrittanta Patrika, of 16th ultimo, quoting a paragraph from a paper called the LOKABANDHU, of Dharwar, says thus:-

The English were, hitherto, paying the Amir twelve lakhs of rupees annually, besides supplying him with arms and ammunition as he called for them, in the hope that he would remain a firm ally, and that, when the Russians should make an expedition against India, he would keep them engaged on the frontiers so as to allow time to the Government of India to get ready to meet the foe. Lately, when the Russians were hovering on the Pamirs, the Government of India proposed to send a mission to the Amir with the view of entering into closer alliance with him and binding him by stronger ties. But just then the Amir refused to receive the mission until the troubles in his own dominions were over. When, however, these troubles had been overcome, the Government of India again asked him to appoint a date for receiving the mission and were every moment expecting a reply. But now it is said that the Amir has completely changed his mind and is ready to declare war against the English, in preparation for which he is amassing large troops of mullahs on the frontiers. The English have just escaped a war in Egypt only, as it seems, to be involved in war in Afghanistan. Zadkiel's prophecy is in a fair way of being fulfilled this year.

~~The xxx~~ A Secret emissary from the Amir.

6. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 23rd ultimo, learns that an emissary has arrived at Calcutta with a confidential letter from the Amir to the Viceroy, and wonders what the letter could be about.

The Amir forbidding his subjects to trade with India.

7. The Vrittanta Patrika, of the 23rd ultimo, says that the Amir has issued a proclamation that anybody found exporting goods from his dominions into India would be punished

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and that all goods meant for export should be sent to the Russian territories.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

40. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 3rd February, referring to the Indian Councils Act, writes as follows:

Necessity of endowing the districts of the presidencies of India with the privilege of sending representatives to the Legislative Council.

In the address that was delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy at the convocation held in the University of Calcutta, he hinted that the University, the Municipality, and the Chamber of Commerce alone would have the right of sending representatives to the Legislative Council. This statement implies that only the capitals of the three presidencies have a right and the districts contained in them have no right to send representatives to the council. It therefore behoves His Excellency Lord Lansdowne to view the subject liberally and to confer even on the several districts of the presidencies the privilege of sending representatives to the council.

47. The OOMDATUL AKBAR-I-SHAHI AND HAKIM-I-MADRAS, of the 15th February, in connection with the jury question, states that Government

The jury question.

should direct its attention towards the public opinion on this important point and should read those papers which support the maintenance of the jury system rather than consult a few officers on this important point and abide by their opinion, and it also remarks that the system in question is very useful and the officers who oppose it are certainly at fault.

III. LEGISLATION.

48. The Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA (Calicut), of the 18th February, gives the substance of the rules framed under the Indian Councils Act, 1892.

Approving of the rules framed under the Indian Councils Act, 1892, and remarking that the privileges now granted are the result of the Congress movement.

The paper approves of the rules and observes as follows:- Members of the Council are permitted to discuss the

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financial statement and to ask questions as to any matters or branches of the administration. Considering the previous state of things this is a great boon to the people. When the authorities have to answer questions put by the members, they will not be so bold to act unjustly as before. If they do so, act the native members can, on sufficient grounds, oppose it. The rules are well framed and if the members take trouble and care they can do immense good to the country. There is no doubt that the privileges now granted to us are the result of seven or eight years of the congress movement. If that movement has not been started, the British public would not have been able to know our grievances and redress them. If this congress that has done so much good be now worked by the people of India with untiring energy and cordial cooperation, they will, in course of time, get the Legislative Councils expanded according to their wish and the people of England will assist them to achieve their object.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Unsuccessful attempt of of the Eurasians to hold a congress at Allahabad.

57. The NAGAI NILALOCHANI, of the 30th January, regrets to hear that the attempt on the part of the Eurasians to hold congress among themselves at Allahabad proved unsuccessful. It thinks that they would do well to join the natives and enjoy in common with the natives the rights and privileges they may jointly succeed in getting from Government. It is with a view to bring about such union and cooperation that His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore allowed the Eurasians to monopolise Whitefield.

Advisability of getting the decision of the Home Secretary at naught on the question of the abolition of trial by jury.

58. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 1st February, writes as follows: England is much displeased with the Government of India the rash step taken in abolishing the system of trial by jury in Bengal. Cases are not wanting to prove the disadvantage resulting from the absence of the jury system. Attempts are now being made to get a commission appointed for inquiring into the alleged inefficiently of the system of trial

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by jury and to represent to Government the necessity of revising the jury system; but the history of commissions, such as the education commission, the famine commission, and the public service commission, shows how people have been repeatedly disappointed in realizing their hopes. The members of this jury commission will be persons nomintated by Government, and what guarantee is there that these members will not take the side of Government, but will do justice to the work entrusted to them? The commission that was organized with a view to inquire into the mal-treatment by the police of the Haridwar pilgrims arrived at the conclusion that there was no evidence to show that the police had misbehaved. It is therefore necessary that the Home Secretary should at once cancel the decision of the Government of India on the question of the abolition of the system of trial by jury.

For the Fortnight ending the 15th March 1893.

No. 5 of 1893.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The Amir going to declare war with India.

3. The VRITTANTA CHINTAMONY, of the 1st instant, says that, according to a certain correspondent, the Amir has resolved to declare war with the English in India in March, and is collecting an army for the purpose.

Amir's hostility to the English.

4. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 9th instant, says that the Amir has been raising an army in his dominions for a war with the English, that an English sentry at Kazuri Kach was shot at and killed by the Afghans, and that he is doing everything to enrage the English.

A crusade against England.

6. The OOMDAT-UL-AKBAR-I-SHAHI AND HAKIM-I-MADRAS, of the 8th March, writes with surprise, on the authority of the frontier news, that Amir Abd-ur-rahman Kahn is, it is asserted, gathering Mullas in Cabul in order that they may preach a crusade against England and prepare his subjects for war, which, it is presumed, is to be commenced in March.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION. 186

(b) Courts.

19. The Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, (Calicut), of the 25th February in referring to the jury commission, says:-

Remarks on the appointment of the jury commission.

Although it is necessary to know whether the result of the system of trial by jury, as far as it has worked in India, has been good or bad, yet we do not think it essential to go to the expense of having a commission. On the present system of selecting jurors it is no wonder if incompetent men are selected. Selection is now usually made by looking to the revenue assessment, but we cannot believe that all rich men are intelligent also. If the present system of selection be improved, we are certain that the jury system would work well. We do not know what the the commission is going to inquire into; nor can we say decidedly that there will be an impartial decision if the persons appointed commissioners are from India. Officers under the Government of India are not likely to express an opinion adverse to that of Government. But if competent persons are sent out from England to inquire into the matter, their decision will be just. As the Government of India seems to be particularly obstinate about the matter, great care ought to be taken in appointing commissioners. The faith of people in the appointment of commissions has been shaken by the decisions of previous commissions not being satisfactory, especially those of the Public Service Commission.

(j) Salt and Abkari.

37. The Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA (Calicut), of the 4th March gives a translation of the Hon'ble Sankaran Nayar's questions in connexion with the toddy-drawers' strike in Malabar and the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Garstin to those questions. The paper makes the following observations on the reply:- We do not think that the Hon'ble Mr. Garstin has given a proper reply to the questions asked by Sankaran Nayar. Mr. Garstin said that the strike existed in only

Observations on the reply of Mr. Garstin to the questions asked by Sankaran Nayar on the toddy-drawers' strike in Malabar.

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two and-a-half taluks. This is not true. In Walawanad taluk some thirty or forty persons were sent to jail for having cut off spathes. Now, surely, they xa did this on account of their grievances, and not in fun! But granting that the strike is only in two and half taluks, can Government consider it unworthy of any notice? In reference to the xxgxix origin of the strike, Mr. Garstin said that the x strike was due to the determination on the part of the xx toddy-drawers to get rid of the new system so as to be able to tap trees illicitly, and that at the bottom of the strike xx were men who had been contractros under the old system. We are surprised at such a reply from the governing authorities. We have not heard of any persons in Malabar backing up strikers as happens in England and some other countries. xalabarxbackxing upxstrikersxasxhappens If the district officers had done all that Mr. Garstin referred to in his reply, the toddy-drawers would not have continued to starve just to carry on the strike merely at the instigation of others. It was stated that it is not a fact that the toddy-drawers are oppressed by the abkari officers. Let examination be made of the list of criminal cases between the abkari officers and the toddy-drawers, then the truth will be known. If an inquiry had been conducted independently of the reports of the district officers a reply like this could not have been given.

The KERALA PATRIKA, of the 11th March, in referring to the same subject, says that it is not true that the contractors under the old system induced the toddy-drawers to strike work in order to get rid of the tree-tapping system, but on the contrary the contractors had taken much interest in introducing the new system.

(k) General.

Comments on the Subjects of the amelioration of Pariahs.

38. The TRICHY NESAN, of the 15th January, referring to the order that was passed by Government on the subject of the amelioration of the Pariahs, says that the xx attempt on the part of Government to impart education to the Pariahs will prove fruitless and that it would be well for Government to acquaint them with a

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a knowledge of the science of agriculture in order to benefit the country they live in.

43. OOMDAT-UL-AKBAR-I-SHAHI AND HAKIM-I-MADRAS, of the 8th March:- An Allahabad paper writes that a rumour is rife ~~likely~~ among several officers at Calcutta that a war is likely to break out between the British Government and the Amir, and the Government has consequently intercepted several screw guns at Karachi and Peshawar, which have been paid and sent for from Europe by the Amir and were on their way to Cabul.

The Amir and the Government.

44. JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 11th March, notes with much surprise and regret that not a single Muhammadan is to be found in the commission appointed to inquire into and report upon the jury system in Bengal, although several Muhammadans are always concerned in a majority of the case that are tried by a sessions court. It observes that the Calcutta newspapers have recommended two Muhammadan gentlemen, viz, Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf Sahib and Maulvi Siraj-ul-Islam Sahib, for the jury commission.

Jury commission.

45. The JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 11th March, writes that a party feeling has run high between the Sunni and Shiah sects at Amroha. In proof of the above statement it states that the Shiahs of Amroha have recently published two religious pamphlets consisting of stupid canards and slanderous words and expressions concerning certain religious men and divines of the Sunni sect. The Shiahs have even gone so far that they do not scruple to give utterance to foul expressions regarding the Sunnis in public streets. As this conduct of the Shiahs towards the Sunnis will, the JARIDAH remarks, be ~~xxxx~~ productive of serious consequences and a breach of public peace, it is incumbent upon the authorities of the Muradabad district to adopt effectual measures in order to avoid any possible rising. It further remarks that, as the Shiah gentlemen, when they are appointed honorary magistrates, make a flagrant abuse of the powers conferred upon them as such, the Government of India should not elevate any member of that community to the above distinction.

The Shiah and the Sunni sects.

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Comments on the rumour that Government intends appointing a native as Zillah Collector.

58. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 10th February, says that hearing of the rumour that Government intends appointing Diwan Bahadur S.Srinivasaragava Iyengar as Zillah Collector the MADRAS MAIL discourages Government by remarking that, by conferring a collectorship on a native, Government will deprive the English Civil Servants of their prospects of promotion. The MITRAN exhorts Government not to be led astray by the one-sided counsel of prejudiced papers but to do justice to those that deserve promotion irrespective of their caste, creed or nationality.

FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 31ST MARCH 1893.

No. 6 of 1893.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The Amir and the Russians.

1. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 27th ultimo, says thus:- Referring to the report of the interview with Mr. Pyne, the Chief Engineer of the Amir, a Calcutta correspondent asks why the interviewers did not ask My. Pyne (1) how it was that, the other day, half a lakh of Russian roubles were passed into the mint at Cabul, melted down, and issued as Afghan coin, and (2) whether it is not a fact that the Amir has quietly told his European employes that he may have to give them three months' pay and escort them to the frontier in case of trouble with the Indian Government as he would not be able to keep in the check the ruffianly propensities of his subjects.

The Russian occupation of the Pamirs.

2. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 30th ultimo, says that, on hearing that the Russian troops now on the Pamirs are molested by the Chinese, the Czar is preparing to send reinforcements thither. From this it is clear, says the paper, that the Pamirs will soon become Russian territory, and neither the Chinese nor the English will be allowed to have any claim over the territory.

The Jellalabad mission.

4. KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 13th March, states that, with regard to the Jellalabad mission, the DAR-US SALTANATH, of Calcutta, observes that

Please include the following under the Report for the Fortnight ending the 31st March 1893.

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II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(d) Education.

The education of the pariahs and other low castes.

21. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 23rd ultimo, highly approves of the measures taken by the Madras Government for the amelioration of the condition of the pariahs in the presidency, ~~xf~~ and calls upon the Educational Secretary of Mysore also to take similar steps for the education of the lower castes in Mysore.

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the failure of the mission is due to the improper course adopted by the British Government, which has now become an object of ridicule. It further states that the Amir is quite innocent in this matter, and remarks that it is impolitic on the part of Government to contract enmity with the Amir, who is more than their match.

Sir Lepel Griffin's opinion regarding the Amir.

5. OOMDAT-UL-AKBAR-I-SHAHI and HAKIM-I-MADRAS, of the 22nd March, anent the relations of the Amir with the British Government, refers to the opinion expressed by Sir Lepel Griffin regarding the Amir, and observes that the opinion expressed by the above officer is sufficient to contradict the absurd statements of certain Anglo-Indian papers regarding the fidelity and loyalty of the Amir to the British Government and his alleged attachment to the Russians. The Amir was described by Sir Lepel Griffin as a sincere ally of the British Government, and, while acknowledging the influence and favour of the British Government, which placed him upon the throne of Cabul, he is at the same time averse to foregin interference with his independence and in his affairs generally.

III. LEGISLATION.

Complaint that the President of the New Legislative Council is allowed unlimited authority.

35. The HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, of the month of March 1893, when speaking of the new Legislative Council rules, which have been introduced lately, regrets to find that the president has been given unlimited powers.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Encouragement shown to Muhammadans.

41. The SATYA VARTAMANI, of Pasumalai, of the 1st March, says that rumour has it that His Excellency the Governor of Madras intends appointing a committee with instructions to make a report to Government on the employment of Muhammadans in the public service. It further says that Government seems to be bent on showing favour to Muhammadans as much as possible. The paper complains that Government has shown no similar desire to encourage Native Christians. Native

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Christians would not be what they are but for the philanthropic and untiring endeavours of the missionaries.

For the Fortnight ending the 15th April 1893.

No. 7 of 1893.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Passing certain remarks against the Amir.

1. The KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 23rd March, after giving a description of the Amir's army, says, as the Amir behaved disrespectfully towards the British Government in refusing to receive the proposed commission, it behoves Government to invade his country and annex it to its dominions. The political relations of the British Government with Afghanistan remain the same as they were during the time of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. It further notes that the Amir is well equipped with the arms supplied to him ~~in~~ by Russia, and an ~~x~~ Englishman fits them all for use, which is a matter of great surprise. Russians in the Afghan garb ~~are in the garb~~ are in the Amir's service; his treasury and magazines are full, and every soldier of his army and, indeed, the whole Afghan nation are ready to sacrifice their lives for him. The editor, in conclusion, remarks that, since every indulgence shown to the Amir by the British Government has been disregarded by him and has proved fruitless, it is advisable to deport him and his family to a place where they may not be able to foment intrigues.

Despatch of additional troops to the Pamirs.

2. The SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 3rd April, in writing that Russia has recently despatched additional troops to the Pamirs under a feigned pretext of protecting the Russians in the Pamir region, remarks that this action of Russia would most probably create disorder and alarm in the Chinese Empire, and that the Chinese would question them as to their actions, which are repugnant to the terms of the Kuldja treaty. As hostile feelings have again arisen between those two parties and are likely to continue uninterruptedly, it is advisable for the British Government to interfere in this important matter and settle the Pamir question once for all.

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4. The OOMDAT-UL-AKBAR-I-SHAHI AND HAKIM-I-MADRAS, of the 5th April, states that, owing to the threatening attitude and actions of the Chinese, the Russians have recently despatched an additional army to the Pamirs with the sole object of annexing that territory and remarks that, since the Russians are busily engaged in strengthening their positions, it is necessary that the British Government should extend the North-Western Railway from Chilas to Gilgit, and thus checkmate the Russians in their designs.

Actions of Russia and China respecting the Pamirs.

III. LEGISLATION.

33. The Malayalam MANORAMA (Calicut), of the 27th March, gives a summary translation of the rules under the Indian Councils Act, 1892, as to the nomination of additional members elected to the Legislative Councils. The paper remarks:- The National Congress has more than half succeeded in its efforts for the expansion of the Legislative Councils. The measures now introduced by Government in this connexion are so far satisfactory but the number of members to be elected by the several municipalities and district boards is too small.

Approving of the rules under the Indian Councils Act, 1892.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

43. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 17th March, writes as follows:- The Gladstonian party, with a view to minimise the State expenditure of England, formally amalgamated the office of Lord President of Council with the Secretaryship of the India Office in England and thus saved England an annual expense of £2,000. It is needless to say that India is comparatively poor. India out of its small revenue, not only maintains the establishment of the India Office in England, but also gives a salary of £5,000 per annum to the Secretary of that office. How unreasonable does it appear on the party of England to make the Indian Secretary paid from the revenues of India, do duty also as Lord President of Council in the interests of England? At the last meeting of the

Reflections on the appointment of Lord Kimberly as Lord President of Council.

House of Lords, Lord Stanelcy of Alderly mooted this question, and in reply, Lord Northbrook and Lord Salisbury approving of the arguments of Lord Stanley, unanimously declared that this action on the part of Government was open to question. But Lord Kimberly, the Secretary to the India Office, and Lord Ripon satisfied Lord Stanley by saying that this amalgamation inflicts no loss on India as the work of the Lord President of Council can in no way interfere with the satisfactory execution of the work entrusted to the Indian Secretary even though both the duties are to be discharged by one and the same person. This explanation made Lord Stanley give up his attempt to reduce the home charges.

Certain roads reserved only for Europeans at Rawulpindi.

51. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 13th instant, says that in Rawulpindi certain roads are reserved only for Europeans, and that natives are ill-treated if they happen to pass by those roads. This matter was, it appears, lately brought before the court, and it was decided that public roads are open to all classes of people.

For the Fortnight ending the 30th April 1893.

No. 8 of 1893.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Desiring that Her Majesty's rule over India may continue for ever in spite of the Russians.

1. The JNANODAYAMU, of the 15th April 1893, reports that, although the Russians have been trying for many years to take possession of India, they have not as yet succeeded, but are waiting for an opportunity to do so. Telegrams have been received a week ago to the effect that they have now reached Afghanistan and are pushing on, which report causes much alarm. God may grant that Her Majesty the Queen, who is ruling this country with great kindness, will for ever and ever continue on her throne.

Russia and the Pamirs.

2. OOMDATUL AKBAR-I-SHAHI AND HAKIM-I-MADRAS, of the 12th April, quotes an article from the AKMAL-UL-AKBAR OF DELHI regarding the sugges-

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tion of the CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE which points out the necessity of extending the North-Western Railway from Chilas to Gilgit for the reason that Russia intends to despatch large bodies of troops towards the Pamir with the avowed object ~~to~~ of annexing that country on account of the threatening attitude of China. It says that Russia will continue advancing her forces from time to time under different pretexts and notes that she is at present concentrating ~~a~~an imposing army near the frontier and is strengthening her position and is awaiting a favourable opportunity to gain her ends. It also apprehends that events may suddenly take such a serious turn that it would be impossible for the British Government to overcome the difficulty. Under these circumstances, it advises England not to remain inactive or to regard the movements of Russia as nothing.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

Approving of the recommendations of the jury commission.

14. The Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA (Calicut), of the 15th April, gives the substance of the recommendations of the jury commission and expresses a hope that, as the recommendations are on the whole judicious, Government~~wi~~ will give full effect to them; also that Government will extend trial by jury to all other offences.

(k) General.

Request to hold the Civil Service Examinations in India and to give most appointments to natives.

36. The JNANODAYAMU, of the 15th April 1893, speaking of the salaries of the European officials in India, complains that according to the existing rule, no native can compete for the Civil Service in India. A native of India must try for the Civil Service in England and subject himself to great expense and trouble. A large amount of the salaries paid to European Civil servants does not remain in India, but finds its way to England and the country becomes thus poor. On the other hand all this would be set aright if natives are allowed to pass the Civil Service Examination in India. Qualified men cannot perhaps be obtain-

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ed here for certain appointments, but for all others competent men can be found in India. On account of exchange, a great amount of money is spent on the salaries and pensions of European officers and large loans must be raised to meet the outlay. Many appointments now reserved to Europeans should be conferred on natives on two-thirds of their pay and the money thus given will remain in India.

Reduction of the Indian Army.

37. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 24th ultimo, gives it as the opinion of a European that the present Liberal Government should be compelled to reduce the strength of the European troops in India by 10,000 and that of the Native troops by 20,000. There is no justification, says the paper, for the British Government wasting so much money in maintaining a large army in the midst of a people so quiet and law-abiding as the people of India.

VI. MICELLANEOUS.

Comments on the expenditure of the Government of India.

46. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN? of the 8th April, writes as follows:- It is a matter for surprise that Government keeps constantly advising native states of India to cut their coat according to the cloth, but is utterly unmindful of its own extravagance. The latest report of the Secretary to the Government of India says that the expenditure of Government has exceeded its income by three crores and that Government should meet the deficit by raising a loan. A calm view of the financial affairs of India will convince one of the fact that India sustains a great loss by the fluctuations in the rate of exchange and by maintaining large military establishments. Government sustained a loss of Rs.41,42,400 in exchanging silver for gold during the past two years. Nowadays a rupee is worth only a shilling and two pence. Government will have to undergo this loss so long as England continues to use gold coins and India does not. That the military department is a source of enormous expense to Government is shown by the fact that nearly 25 crores of rupees were spent last year on that department. Again India sustains a great loss in maintaining a large staff of

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European officers whose pay is enormously great and who it is said are not satisfied with their present salaries and hae memorialized Government to increase them in proportion to the current rate of exchange. Thus Government by spending its income in these directions reduces itself to the condition of a debtor and has to work out plans to make up the deficit. Rumour has it that Government wishes to make up the three crores by imposing a new tax of some kind or other on the natives of India. The people of India are already groaning under the oppression of heavy taxation, if Government proposes to levy additional taxes, such taxes would be the proverbial last straw. In the year 1857 the income of Government from taxes of all kinds was 50 crores but at present it receives an income of 90 crores. The wisest plan for the Government of India to adopt, if it wishes to be freefrom debt, would be to minimise the number of European officials and to allow natives to fill their places on a reduced pay and to insist on levying taxes on goods that come to India by sea from all parts of the world.

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For the Fortnight ending the 15th May 1893.

No. 9 of 1893.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Arrival of the Russians on the Wakhan frontier.

2. KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 13th April, quotes an item from THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE to the effect that the Russians, having recently arrived on the frontier of Wakhan, asked the Afghan commander to deliver over to them the possession of the Punja fort; but the commander has not as yet replied to their request. In connection with the above intelligence the KHASIM remarks that the policy of the Amir in this respect is yet a mystery, but it is quite certain that he will think it dangerous to pick a quarrel with Russia in such a trifling matter. It adds that, if the Amir commences hostilities relying on the aid of the British Government, it would be unwise, inasmuch as Mr. Gladstone's Government is not likely to help him against Russia. Taking the present circumstances into consideration, if the Amir surrenders the fort

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to Russia, the British Government will think that he is favorably disposed towards her. In short, the Amir finds himself in this respect in a false position. It is probable that he will request the Indian Government to render him help against the common enemy, which should, in our opinion, be granted at all events.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Referring to the excess of expenditure over income, recommends the appointment of natives to posts filled by Europeans on reduced pay.

31. The JNANODAYAMU, of the 1st May 1893, referring to the recent budget, observes that in the current year the expenses exceed the income by 2 or 3 crores of rupees--a thing which never happened before--and attributes it to the low exchange. To avert the danger, it states that Government should either introduce a new tax or propose some change in the value of coins or reduce the salaries of officers and some other expenses, and that otherwise the Government will always be in debt. It suggests that natives might be appointed on reduced pay to posts now held by Europeans with large salaries, inasmuch as nearly one-half of the gross expenditure goes to England in the shape of salaries. This course, if adopted, it contends, will prevent the wasting of a large sum and will also largely benefit the country.

For the Fortnight ending the 31st May 1893.

No. 10 of 1893.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Expediency of securing peace at any price.

2. A correspondent, ~~of the ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 16th May, 1893~~, who is the Secretary to the Mahajana Sabha at Conjeevaram writes to the ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 16th May as follows:- The MADRAS Times, of the 7th instant, says that Russian soldiers compel the Afghan chiefs to leave them in possession of the Punjab fort, and that the Government of India will be driven to suspect Abd-ur-rahman of Afghanistan to be a secret ally of the Russians should he fail to adopt prompt measures for driving the Russians

out of his territories. One can easily pricture to himself the extent to which the famine-stricken Hindus will be frightened at the news of war. It is not just and proper to charge Abd-ur-rahman of Afghanistan with collusion with the Russians. Russia and England are alike great and formidable Powers. No one can say with certainty which Power will prevail when a war breaks out between them. It is therefore reasonable that Abd-ur-rahman should try and be friendly with both the Powers. If Afghanistan should now maintain an attitude of neutrality, it will be all the better for it. We quite understand what Russia means by the ~~associations~~ hubbub it makes in Afghanistan. It is desirable that a number of local peace associations and the great European Powers should strain every nerve to bring about reconciliation between Russia and England, and ward off all possibility of a terrible war on the Indian frontiers.

The dismissal of Europeans from service by the Amir.

3. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 29th ultimo, says that the Amir of Cabul has dismissed all Europeans from service, but that the reason why is not yet known. That the Amir has surrounded the rebels in his dominions with his troops and that there is a prospect of a furious war in Afghanistan.

The Amir and the British Government.

5. The KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 8th May says:- "We are surprised to find that certain Englsh newspaper (name not given), in discrediting the Amri's reply, denying IN TOTO the arrival of any Russian force at the Punja fort, states that the Amir appears to be friendly to the Russians inasmuch as he is anxious to screen their advent into his territory and to back their claims respecting the Pamir. Anent the alleged establishment of a Russian battery at the Khusk, the PIONEER remarks 'that this step has been taken by the Russians in order to fortify their cantonment at Shaik Junaid, which lies close to the Afghan frontier and is situated at a distance of 70 miles from Herat.' The KHASIM, after commenting at length on the frontier news, remarks that the dispute regarding the Pamir should not be overlooked by the British Government.

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6. The OOMDAT-UL-AKBAR-I-SHAHI AND HAKIM-I-MADRAS, of the 10th May, states that a dispute has arisen between the Russians and Afghans regarding the Rud-i-Khusk. The Russians assert that the Afghans have cut several canals from that river in contravention to the treaty concluded in the year 1885, for which reason the supply of water which the Russians have hitherto enjoyed has fallen short. It is asserted that correspondence is now going on between the Russian and Indian Governments respecting the above river and the representatives of the said Governments will settle the dispute after inspecting the river pesonally. In conclusion, the HAKIM remarks, that if this important question be not settled in accordance with the desire of the Russians, there will be a terrible bloodshed, for Rud-i-Khusk is the only river which supplies the Russian army which is in the Afghan territory with water.

Dispute between the Russians and Afghans regarding the Rud-i-Khusk.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

10. The HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, for May 18893, referring to the resolution of Government to bring over to India, year by year, ten gentlemen for police service as Superintendents from England from among the successful candidates at a competitive examination, states that those who are conversant with the language and manners of the people, i.e. natives, are best fitted to detect crimes, and that others are not. It further says that, by taking Europeans into the unconvenanted service, the exchange difficulties would be increased. It is strange to hear, it remarks, that, while there are many competant persons for the revenue and judicial services, the police department alone cannot find proper recruits in India. The system that has been hitherto in vogue, it goes on to say, has been to confer appointments on uneducated sons of the covenanted and commissioned officers. It thinks that the police department would be improved if it could be recruited by officers on the results of a competitive examination to be held in India, after duly notifying to the public

Criticising the resolution of the Government to recruit Police Superintendents on the results of a competitive examination held in England-

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at large the requisite qualification for police officers, and it says that it is unable to believe that there are no persons in India who surpass Europeans both in physical strength and intellectual abillities. Her Majesty's representatives in India, not being gifted with high intelligence, it greatly regrets to note, create unnecessary difficulties and troubles, and make it very difficult for the natives of India to rise high higher in the service. It suggests that Her Majesty should often pay a visit to India and personally inquire into the grievances of the people and redress them in accordance with the principles of justice.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

On the exchange question.

59. On the exchange question, the HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, for the month of May 1893, supports bimetallism and briefly recommends that such of the Europeans as would not become domiciled in India should not be taken into the uncovenanted service; that things and articles procurable in India should not be purchased in, and imported from, Europe, and that the expenditure on items requiring payment in non-Indian coins should be reduced.

~~60. A paragraph in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA (Calicut), of the 13th May, invites the attention of~~

The National Congress a fairly representative body.

60. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 29th ultimo, says, that no other proof is required to show that the National Congress is a body representing the Indian nation than the fact that the leading men of the Congress have been the very men chosen by the various constituencies to represent them in the Legislative Council. This fact should silence all those who contend that the National Congress is a self-constituted body having no authority to speak on behalf of the Indian people.

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For the Fortnight ending the 15th June 1893.

No. 11 of 1893.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The Russians on the Frontiers.

3. The SUDARSHANA, ~~m~~ for May last, says thus:- It appears that a commission is going to be appointed to settle the disputes among the Russians, Afghans and the English regarding the frontier tetrito-ries; but the state of afairs there shows that the Russians will attack Afghanistan before any such commission can be appointed. Lord Robetts is of opinion that even if Afghanistan should fall a prey to the Russians the British Indian frontier is strong enough to resist the Russian aggressions. We are therefore free from any fear that the Russians may invade India; but our only fear is that if the Russians should occupy Afghanistan, the English will not have a single quiet day in India.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(g) Forests.

Conduct of Europeans towards natives, as illustrated while hunting.

19. A correspondent of the Andhraprakaskia, of the 3rd June 1893, states that Europeans look down upon natives, and that they, fancying themselves very superior, assert that special laws are made for them. He narrates a recent occurrence in Cuddapah. Three European gentlemen halted at a small village, and, in spite of the regulation that none shall hunt in the reserved forests till the month of June, they prevailed upon the villagers to help them in their hunt, and one of the party succeed-ed in killing an animal. And one of the villagers, too, that accompanied ~~tam~~ them killed another animal that had escaped from a European hunter. But, under the circumstances detailed, it asks whether it is just for those that instigated such transgression of rules to threaten him that he was punishable under forest rules, and say that yet those that do so boast that they are administerers of justice and punishers of offenders. He further asks whether it is becoming to reward those ryots by kicking them with their boot-wearing feet~~ing~~ out of disapppintment at the lost game.

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(k) General.

37. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 10th June 1893, states that one Mr.Smith, a railway contractor, was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of misappropriation of money. He stands further charged with causing hurt to a railway station master at Nidadavolu, on the Rajahmundry line, for having slapped him on his cheek without any provocation while he was engaged in the discharge of his duty. Such wicked persons there are many among white men, but the authorities excuse them for any offences because of their colour. But in this case the magistrate, having punished a white man according to his deserts, deserves, it says, commendation.

A white man punished.

38. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 10th June 1893, states that, though for a long time the magisterial, police and revenue functions were combined in a single official, following the custom of the pre-British days, and though the police duties were separated in 1895, the amalgamation of the other two has continued till now to the great disadvantage of the public. The Government, heeding the agitation carried on for over a century, has now at last made efforts to separate these functions and they have begun to newly appoint sub-magistrates on salaries of Rs. 100 to Rs. 120. It thinks the pay is insufficient, but consoles itself by the consideration that honest servants are rarely met with. Referring to some journals that advocate the employment of educated men as magistrates on the ground of their efficiency and good conduct, it opines they might perhaps discharge their official duties creditably, but there would not be happiness among people, because these functionaries cannot cast off their natural propensities. The magistrates--however honest and leanred--need looking after, and constant transfers amongst them will be beneficial.

Our magistrates.

The more important thing in its opinion is to withdraw the magisterial powers from Collectors and Sub-Collectors and appoint new officers entrusted with powers so withdrawn. Before the year 1855, the Collectors had charge of the police, salt, abkari, public

works, &c., departments. Now as separate officers have been appointed to control those departments, it asks why not have separate magisterial head officers too? Again, it questions why not reduce the salaries of those Collectors who do much less work now than before, when they had to direct and control work in so many varied branches of the service?

The Civil Service Examination to be held simultaneously in India and England.

39. In referring to the resolution moved in Parliament by Mr. Paul in connexion with the simultaneously holding of the Civil Service Examination in India and England and also to the opinion expressed by the Under Secretary of state for India on the matter, a leader in the Malayalam MANORAMA (Calicut), of the 12th June 1893, observes as follows:- If to acquire complete administrative capacity candidates must go to England, it may be conceded that theere is no objection to this, even though the examination is held in India also. Then it will be sufficient if it is ruled that the passed candidates shall go to England and get themselves trained there for one or two years. But under the present ruling, that men must go to England even to try whether they can pass the examination, there is a disinclination to send a student to England to compete for the Civil Service Examination. In case he fails, the whole property by which a family should be maintained may be lost in trying a mere chance. To rule that the Civil Service Examination shall not be held in India is injurious to the prosperity of the people of that country.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

The Gaekwar's frequent trips to Europe disapproved by the Secretary of State.

47. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 12th instant, says, on the authority of the INDIAN MIRROR, that the Secretary of State has intimated to H.H. the Gaekwar that Her Imperial Majesty's Government does not approve of H.H.'s frequent absence from his dominions on tours to Europe.

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Is India growing richer or poorer?

52. A correspondent of the DESOPAKARI, of the 28th May 1893, referring to the present condition of India, states that, while there are some pronouncing that India is poor, there are others who maintain that the country is rich because of the absence of wars, of full harvests, of extension of railways, of construction of canals, of decrease in crime, &c., and contends that these facts, even if true, do not establish the inference drawn from them, and argues thus,--as to wars, though there are none internally, a major portion of the expenses incurred in wars with surrounding countries falls upon India; as regards foreign trade, the imports exceed the exports to a very large extent, which strikes at the indigenous industries, and the Indian money consequently finds its way to other parts of the world; though the crops are good in places, still their export to other zillahs has not reduced prices much; it is patent that the country is involved in debt on account of the construction of railways and the introduction of other commercial facilities. In ancient days, Government servants were never so highly paid as now, and what was paid to them was all expended here as they were not foreigners; but at the present day, the Government servants that come from England and draw enormously large salaries, remit home all but what little they spend for their bare subsistence here, and further draw pensions at home from the Indian Exchequer. Hence the country is growing poorer and poorer. He further remarks that, though the people are enjoying manifold blessings under the British Government, all the people are not becoming Croesuses. The rich are growing richer to some small extent, but the poor are becoming very much poorer. If all would try to find a means to make the country rich, he believes the Government would, no doubt, help them by reducing the salaries of their servants.

Formation of manufacturing companies.

54. The JNANODAYAMU, of the 1st June 1893, admitting that, though education improves a country, its commerce and manufac-

tures nevertheless tend to advance it much higher, is glad to find that mills of cotton, oil, paper &c, and manufactories of candles, sugar, matches, &c., are established here and there throughout the country, contributing to the good of the people, but regrets that, as almost all of them were originally established by foreigners, they carry away the profits to their own country. This sad result, it attributes to the ignorance of the people in respect of advantages derivable from united action and to their want of mutual confidence. It hopes that people may learn to associate together, inspiring confidence in each other, that, with increased commerce, the improvement of the country may be secured. If a few rich people join together, every town may have a manufacturing company of its own, securing the double benefit of certain profit to the promoters and means of livelihood to the destitute.

For the Fortnight ending the 30th June 1893.

No. 12 of 1893.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The strengthening of the city of Cabul.

2. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 29th Ultimo, says that the Amir has ordered the construction of a tramway from Cabul to the hills five miles away from it, and the strengthening of the city with the stones to be brought from those hills.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Increase of the British troops in India.

43. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 26th ultimo, says that Lord Roberts urges the increase of the British troops in India by 25,000 soldiers.

The Civil Service Examination in India.

45. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 15th ultimo, says:- We hope the Viceroy would not recommend the holding of the Civil Service Examination in India. To those who are entrusted with the responsible administration of India, a knowledge of India alone is not suffi-

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cient. They should be able to consider questions concerning both India and England. Some times political questions concerning Russia and India have to be dealt with by the civilians. Those who have never been out of India cannot deal with these satisfac-torxily. Any blunder committed in such matters may involve the whole of India in a war with a foreign nation. Besides this, we think that the education available in India does not afford sufficient training for such responsible offices. xBxtxxhix It is true we get a sort of education by mere reading from books. But this is not sufficient. It is therefore necessary that Indians should study in England in order to be fit for the Civil Service.

The Indian Civil Service Examinatin.

48. In reference to Mr. Paul's motion in connection with the proposal to hold the Indian Civil Service Examination simultaneously in England and India, the Malayalam MANORAMA(Calicut) of the 19th June, is of opinion that there should be an examination in England and India at the same time and with the same question papers, and that there should be only one and the same list for all the competitors, in which list they should be ranked according to merit, without other distinction being made--and the successful Indian candidates should be sent to England to be trained in admi-nistration. The paper remarks that the rule that the examination shall be held only in England is very unjust.

Home charge.

49. The KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 25th May, says that the Home charges are increasing steadily every year, in consequence of which it becomes necessary for the Indian authorities to enhance the burden of taxes upon the already poverty-stricken people of India. The KHASIM, after commenting upon the subject at length, winds up the article by advising the newly-elected European members of the different Legislative Councils to disallow the items that may be shown in the annual budget xestimates under the headings of furlough and pension allowances.

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IV. NATIVE STATES.

The Maharaja of Baroda and His visits to England.

59. The ANDHRABHASHASANJIVANI, of the month of Jyesta, of the year Vijaya, relating that the INDIAN MIRROR states that the Secretary of State for India has hinted to the Maharaja of Baroda that Her Majesty the Empress of India did not like his visiting England so often without any necessity, leaving the management of his estate in the hands of his minister and other officials, remarks that this signifies that no Indian Maharajas should ever visit England without a speical invitation from Her Majesty or without her previsous consent, and applauds the statesmanship of the measure adding that this arrangment sets off the wisdom of the English administration.

The Viceroy intending to depose the Maharaja of Patiala for marrying an English lady.

62. The VRITTANTA BODHINI, of the 24th ultimo, says that the Maharaja of Patiala, having fallen in love with an English lady while dancing with her at a ball, married her, although he had already been married to another, who still continues to be the principal Rani. The English wife, however, manages all the affairs of the household. The Governor-General does not like that the Maharaja should have married an English lady and thinks of deposing him for the offence.

The same. (as in Para 62 above)

63. The VRITTANTA CHINTAMONY, of the 28th ultimo, speaking on the same subject says:- The subjects of the Maharaja do not bear the same loyalty to their sovereign as they did before on account of this marriage with a mlechcha woman. The Viceroy is seriously contemplating the deposition of the Raja and the appointment of another of the royal family who has more respect for the customs of his country. The Maharaja seems to have promised to be faithful to his English wife whatever may happen to himself. All the people of India are grateful to the Viceroy for his trying to discourage the violation of Hindu customs by Hindu sovereigns.

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

73. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 16th June, referring to the question of holding the Indian Civil Service Examination in India, says as follows:- After hot and protracted discussions, the Parliament and the British Government have once for all decided that the Indian Civil Service Examinations should be conducted simultaneously both in England and in India, and as the practiability of the decision in question more or less depends on the favorable opinion of the Government of India, the Government of India has been asked to give an expression of its opinion on the subject. If the Parliament and the British Government convince the Government of India of the fact that they are determined to carry out their decision anyhow, the Government of India will, in all proabbility, be induced to express a favorable opinion. Of late the Government of India has shown symptoms of disapproval, and this circumstance creates a painful anxiety in the minds of the natives of India. The attitude of the Government of India in regard to this question of holding the Indian Civil Service Examination in India makes people believe that that Government will oppose the measure. It therefore behoves the people of India to bestir themselves to hold public meetings and the like as advised by the British Indian Association of Bengal, and to make representations to the people of England and to the British Parliament. This will be the only course left to the people if they desire to prevent the Govrnment of India from shelving the measure for an indefinite length of time.

REmarks on the question of holding the Indian Civil Service Examination in India.

For the Fortnight ending the 15th July 1893.

No. 13 of 1893.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(d) Education.

17. The JARDIAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 1st July, has an article against the proposal to hold the Civil Service Examination simultaneously in England and in India, and says, if the above proposal be carried

Simultaneous Civils Service Examination.

into effect, the result would be the influx of Brahmins and Bengali Babus excessively into the higher administrative appointments in the country. The article fruther says that the above elements already predominate in all branches of the public service, and are as a fact, inimically disposed towards the Muhammadans. Such being the case, if their share in the administration of the country were still enhanced, they will not fail to subject the Muhammadans in general to all sorts of trouble and annoyance; and hence dissuades the Indian Government from adopting the proposal.

(k) General.

Simultaneous examination for Indian Civil Service.

35. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 1st July, condemns as frivolous and unfounded the objections brought forward by the Anglo-Indians against holding the Indian Civil Service examination simultaneously in England and India, and entreats the Government of India to do justice to the people of this country by granting their legitimate demands in the matter of being allowed to compete for the Civil Service in this country.

VI. MISCELLAENOUS.

What the loyal and dutiful sons of India should do in future.

54. The JANAMITRAN, of Tanjore, of the 1st July, writes as follows:- Hitherto India was a state of lethargy. But now miraculous changes have taken place as though Heaven itself was not satisfied with the existing state of things in this country. The British Parliament, which up to yesterday maintained an indifferent attitude towards matters affecting this country, is now beginning to take a real interest in the well-being of the people of this country. A native of this country holds a seat in Parliament. An Indian party has been formed in the House of Commons. On the representation of certain members of Parliament that the Indian budget should not this year be allowed to pass through the farce of a nominal discussion in an empty house at the close of the session, Mr.Gladstone, the Premier, has promised to allow two full days for the budget at a very early period ~~with~~ when the House may,

be expected to be full. Besides, a further proof of the interest which the people of England have begun to take in India is the recent resolutionsx of the House of Commons that the Indian Civil Service Examinatinn should be ex hid held simultaneously in England and in India. If this be given effect to, many important offices in the State will be thrown open to the natives of India. The resolution of the Indian National Congress has been given effect to by the enlargement of the Legislative Councils on a representative basis. With certain restrictions the members of the Legislative Councils have been given the power of interpellation, which will resultt in the suppression of many of the evils complained of. In the midst of these rapid changes, it is not proper for h the leaders of the people of this country to maintain an attitude of silence. Hitherto the ordinary people did not avail themselves of hhe benefits of the associations formed in various parts of the country. Now is the time for the people to reap the fruits of public associatoons. Every taluk should have a public axixsxity xtxthe association capable of doing substantial good, like the Mahajana Sabha of Melattoor. These associatinns should boldly bring to public notice the real grievances and opinions of the people, and closely watch whether their representatives in the Legislative council are dischaarging their duties in a proper manner. The native members of Council axx should be kept informed from time to time of everything of importance. The wants of the people should also be freely discussed in the newspapers. Then only can India hope to reap the fruits of the gifts benevolently granted by their rulers.

Simultaneous examinations.

55. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 10th instant, speaking of the resolution of the Parliament concerning the simultaneous holding of the C.S. examination in England and in India remarks thus:- Naturally, of course, the Anglo-Indians are trying their best to to render the resolution a dead letter. They raise a cry from interested motives against effect being given to it. The reasons they assign are most foolish. They say that the privilege would be the means of allowing too many Bengalis to become members

of the Civil Service; that these men pass examinations with the great ease, and are the most pushing in the country. But surely some regulation might be adopted to prevent too many men from one part of India entering the service and swamping the road. Further, the change would produce a great effect upon the education of the country at large. It would give a great stimulus to education everywhere, and thus it would do good in more ways than one. Again, it is objected that the men would know but little of the world; that they might never have left the place where they were born. But this might be remedied by insisting on a trip being made by them to England and a stay of some years being made in that country. We hope that those Englishmen who have the good of India at heart will not allow this generous resolution of the Parliament to be set at naught by the Viceroy and his interested advisers.

For the Fortnight ending the 31st July 1893.

No. 14 of 1893.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(h) Railways.

Railway accidents and partiality.

21. A correspondent to the SWADESAMITRAN, of 25th July 1893, writes as follows:- Accident near Vayalpad on the Pakala--Dharmavaram Line goatherd caught by the cow-catcher and thrown off the line - was seriously injured and taken to the hospital at Chinna Tippasamudram such accidents are due to the unfenced condition of the Railway line for which Mr.Whiteside, Collector of North-Arcot reprimanded the Madras Railway company - No notice was taken of it because the lives lost in most of these accidents were Hindu. But, on the other hand, if an accident of the nature above described were to happen to an European, instructions after instructions will be issued for observance by the railway authorities. For instance, although the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class carriages have been constructed according to the rates paid by the passengers, why should the third-class passengers, who are mainly natives, be huddled together in goods trucks like mere cattle? If Europeans

have to travel in third-class carriages, why should certain compartments be reserved for them only? The South Indian Railway authorities are keeping the third-class accommodation rooms in the Pakala-Dharmavaram and other stations in no better condition than stalls set apart for beasts of burden. All this is due to the greediness of Government.

(k) General.

25. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 25th July, writes as follows:-

The Christian church at Tiruvadi.

We have already said that the Roman CAtholic church, which was, a few years ago, built near the time-honored Siva temple of Tiruvadi, is a source of frequent riots between the Hindus and the Christians. Some years ago a serious riot ensued, and the then Collector having issued an order to the effect that the church would be removed from its present site and rebuilt at some other unobjectionable quarter, the Hindus of that place kept quiet for some time. Although it is now seven years since the above order was passed, no steps appear to have been taken by Government for carrying it out. We hear that a memorial has been submitted to Government pointing out the site and praying for its removal to some other site at the expense of the Hindus. If Government is not pleased to accede to so reasonable a request, what is there to prevent riots at that place? Why should Government, in the first place, allow Christians to build a churh near a Hindu temple which has been a place of worship with the Hindus from time immemorial? Is source of disturbance, is it proper on the part of Government to say that the Hindus are causing unnecessary riots? When the Hindus are prepared to pay the cost of rebuilding the church, why should it not be removed from its present site? It was in the time of Messrs.Thomas and Webster that the seeds of discontent were sown; for they threw dust into the eyes of Sir. M. E. Grant Duff by submitting false reports. Unless Government is prepared to remedy this evil, serious riots will continue to take place between the two religious sects.

@ this what Government calls religious neutrality. After having created a

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For the Fortnight ending the 15th August 1893.

N6. 15 of 1893.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

Natives to be appointed Assistant Superintendent of Poliee.

6. The Malayalam KERALA SANCHARI (Calicut), of the 9th August, says:- "The Bengal Government recently appointed two natiges Assistant Superintendents of Police. It is the Bengal Government that has first given this appointment to natives, but we hope that now the Madras Government willpx xxx open its eyes. We believe that, if competent natives are appointed to these posts, which are now exclusively reserved for the sons of Europeans, the department will in course of time work satisfactorily."

(k) General.

Necessity for some measures to stop Government from proceeding to the Hills during summer.

25. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 28th Jluy, writes as follows:- The time is now ripe for the members of the Madras Legislative Council to question His Excellency the Governor of Madras regarding the advisability of his stay at Ootacamund and the advantages resulting therefrom, as was done by the native members of the Lagislative Council at Calcutta. The members of Council hitherto were mere puppets in the hands of Government. They rarely conducted themselves like individuals endowed with a sense of duty and they therefore did little or nothing to promote the interests of the people. The innovations that were lately introduced into the constitution of the Council have tended to impart to it life and vigour and to create a strong sense of duty among its members and the Council has therefore xx come to be regarded as an organ zealously working in the interests of the people at large. If, in these circumstances, His Excellency the Governor, instead of living x in the midst of his subjects, prefers to lead a secluded life on the Blue Hills, where will the Council meet? In the Hills, meetings are convened at any time at the option of His Excellency the Governor and the object of having a Council

such as the present becomes practically frustrated. The more the meetings are convened, the greater will be the opportunities for Government to understand the pressing needs of the people. That the British Parliament has not yet passed a rule compelling His Excellency the Governor to hold quarterly meetings of the Council is a matter much to be regretted. If Government is pleased to stay in Madras throughout the year it will undoubtedly do more good than it does at present. That the climate of Madras is quite endurable is shown by the fact that the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court and many European merchants of high standing work during both the seasons of the year as vigorously as European officers on the Hills are supposed to work. It is therefore desirable that the members of the Legislative council should take steps to prevent His Excellency the Governor from proceeding to the Nilgiris for so many months during the summer.

Simultaneous Indian Civil Service Examinations.

34. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 12th August 1893, referring to the meeting recently held at Pachaiappa's hall to consider the question of simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service, expresses itself in favour of the opinion which the Honorable Mr.P.Chentsal Row, C.I.E., declared, viz., that the successful candidates should not be compelled to proceed to England. The reason it gives is that of those Indian students--especially students of the Madras Presidency--who would try to compete for the Civil Service, the great majority are exceedingly poor, and are such as have studied under great difficulties, often incurring heavy debts. If such students are compelled to proceed to England, it says they can only do so by mortgaging ~~xxx~~ their property or by borrowing large sums, in the hope that they can afterwards discharge their debts out of their earnings. Again, if they go to England, under such circumstances, it is not certain that they will return safe. Even if they do, the station and rank in which they would then be placed would necessitate the expenditure of the whole of their income. ~~Sometimes, their expenditure may~~ ~~xxxx~~ If they are able to save anything, they must pay it to their

creditors. Sometimes, their expenditure may even exceed their income, and they may be obliged to contract fresh debts, till, at last, sunk in debt, they must either commit suicide or have recourse to corruption and bribery. Thus, it thimks that the successful candidates should not be compelled to go to England, and adds that it must strike every intelligent man that a mere option in the matter would be preferable to an injunction requiring a stay in England, and believes that the said option would not dissuade those that could afford from going.

Simultaneous Civil Service Examination.

35. The VIVEKAVARDHANI, of the 2nd August 1893, writes thus in (in English):- "We feel sure that the Government of India would take a favourable view of the case, for what it is we now demand? It is not to grant us any new rights and privileges but simply to redeem the several pledges that England had already made to India. We all know that from very early periods, 'declarations' have not been wanting as to the necessity or propriety of admitting the sons of the soil to a due share in the administration of the country, but we are sorry to find that the previous history of the question is one long record of broken promises. The first declaration is contained in the statute 3 and 4, William IV, cap.85, sec.87, well known as the statute of 1833. Lord William Bentinck was the Viceroy of India at the time. It was then declared by the Lords and Commons of Parliament that 'no native of the said territories (meaning India) nor any natural born subject of His Majesty resident therein, shall, ~~be disabled from holding any place, office~~ by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office or employment under the said Company (meaning the East India Company).'

"Now according to strict right and justice the examination for service in India ought to take place in India alone, for we see that people of Australia, Canada and the Cape are not compelled to go to England for their services. Although the law declares the natives eligible for the Civil Service, the difficulties of natives leaving India and residing in England are so great that it is almost impossible, as a general rule, for a native successfully

to compete at the periodical examination and what we have been yearning for during the past half a century is only to see that this inequality is removed."

Justice denied to the Hindus in rioting cases between them and the Muhammadans.

36. The MYSORE DESABHIMANI, of the 12th instant, says that Hindus look in vain for justice from the European judges in cases of riots between the Muhammadans and Hindus when the cause of the riots is cow-killing, because the Europeans are themselves beef-consumers and, as such feel sympathy for the Muhammadans; that such conduct on the part of the Europeans is calculated to increase the misunderstanding between the Muhammadans and the Hindus, and that the Government should deal out impartial justice and assist the Hindus in their attempts to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of cows.

The Civil Service Examination.

38. A paragrapah in the Malayalam KERALA SANCHARI (Calicut), of the 9th August, in referring to the holding of the Civil Service Examination in India, remarks that it is absolutely necessary to rule that the passed candidates should have some years' training in England.

Hindu Muhammadan riots

41. The JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 5th August, referring to the Hindus and Muhhammadans riots occurring everywhere in India, says that if Government does not frame a special enactment to prevent the Hindus from fomenting intrigues, they will not give up their evil practices.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Comments on the appointment of Dr.Miller as a member of the Legislative Council.

61, The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 1st August, referring to the appointment of Dr.Miller as a member of the Legislative Council, comments as follows:- It is an admitted fact that Dr.Miller has done much for the natives of Southern India, and he therefore stands high in their estimation. But after all, he is a mere missionary, sent to India to evangelize rather than to legislate. That such a missionary as Dr.Miller should be appointed

a member of the Legislative Council is a matter for regret, and the University by such a nomination has given room for people to say that it puts square men into round holes.

<u>For the Fortnight ending the 31st August 1893.</u>

<u>No. 16 of 1893.</u>

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Russia's activity in Central Asia.

3. SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 14th August, in regard to a recent telegram which announces Russia's military activity in Central Asia and the recent despatch of an expedition towards the Amir's territory with rations sufficient for eight months' consumption, with an object of occupying a portion of the Amir's territories and the Pamirs, remarks that the above news must either be true or unfounded. In the formerx case, it is certain that matters will assume a serious aspect and further observes that, under any circumstances, it is necessary for the British Government to be on the alert always and be thoroughly prepared to cope with Russia at any time.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Cruel treatment of cows by the Hindus.

39. JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 12th August, A Brahmin Babu writes to the PIONEER that the Hindus are committing a great blunder in endeavouring to stop cow-killing in India inasmuch as all the milkmen in Calcutta sell every calf to butchers instead of preserving them and raising their breed and whenever cows fail in giving sufficient milk they dispose of them to their advantage. Moreover, the merciless milkmen instead of nourishing and feeding the cows properly, allow them to starve and treat them in a most brutal manner and strain out the last drop of their blood. In short, the cruel treatment of cows at the hands of the Hindus being sad and indescribable, it is necessary for Government to legislate an enactment compelling Hindus to slaugher those cows which they are unable to feed and maintain.

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40. OOMDATUL AKBAR-I-SHAHI AND HAKIM-I-MADRAS, of the 15th August, warns Government against the common league recently formed by the Hindus in connection with the cow-killing question and remarks that the authorities ought to be always careful of their movements as they are bent upon doing mischief and causing annoyance to the Muhammadans and thus create a breach of the peace. It advises Government to post constables and guards of European soldiers in the disturbed parts of the country and to recover the cost of all these precautionary measures from the Hindus. It further notes that sacrificial offerings being a necessary part of the long-established ritual any objection against it is idiotic and unreasonable. If Hindu faith and prejudice forbid Muhammadans declare such sacrifice, as legal and appertaining to religious ritual. Moreover, it says that cows are sacrificed by well-to do Muhammadans only once in a year, whereas hundreds of cows are slaughtered throughout British India for the use of Europeans, especially for the use of the English army every day and asks why do not the Hindus take an objection to it and try to suppress it. In conclusion, it observes that the ulterior aim and object of the Hindus by creating such disturbance is to inspire terror and awe in the minds of the rulers and to compel them to desist from slaughtering cows for their own use and that of the English army.

Cow-killing agitation.

offering of cows as a sacrifice, the revealed book of the Jews, Christians and ......

III. LEGISLATION.

42. The JNANODAYAMU, of the 15th August 1893, referring to the privilege that has been granted to the zamindars of the Bombay Presidency of electing a member to the Legislative Council, says that it is exceedingly unjust that a similar privilege has not been granted to the zamindars of the Madras Presidency. It may indeed be urged that it is very difficult to draw the line between those land-holders who are zamindars and those who are not; but Government might easily get over the difficulty by ruling that only those land-owners that pay a certain fixed amount of

The desirability of allowing zamindars to elect their own member to the Legislative Council.

Please include the following under the Report for the Fortnight ending the 31st August 1893.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

The reason why Lord Dufferin declined the offer of 60 lakhs made by the Nizam in 1887.

52. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 21st ultimo, publishes an extract to the following effect:-- When the north western frontier was threatened by the Russians in 1887 the Nizam offered 60 lakhs of rupees in aid of the frontier defences, but the then Viceroy Lord Dufferin politely declined the offer; but now the Nizam is asked to maintain an Imperial Service Army at a cost of 6 lakhs per annum. Now if the Viceroy had accepted the offer of 60 lakhs, the Nizam could not reasonably have been expected to spend so large a sum every year. As it is 6 lakhs a year for an indefinite period is certainly better than 60 lakhs in a lump with no further obligations. This is policy.

PESHCUSH shold be included under the lcass of zamindars. It adds that it is but fair to allow a representative to them considering the fact that they are a powerful and influential people in the land and that they are of noble families paying heavy taxes to Government.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Necessity for a rule prohibiting missionaries from taking a seat in the Legislative Council.

55. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 8th August, alluding to the articel in the SWADESAMITRAN, about the appointment of Dr.Miller as a member of the Legislative Council, says tht as Christian missionaries are bent on converting other religionists to their own religion, it is advisable that Muhammadans and Hindus, patriotically inclined, should appeal to Government to frame a rule prohibiting missionaries of all religious from being appointed Members of Council.

The Bombay riots.

63. The MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, of the 26th ultimo, in speaking of the recent riots in Bombay, says that the rioters must have been instigated by some persons, who could not bear to see the Hindus and Muhammadans living in amity, and feels exceedingly sorry that the people should listen to their enemies and render fruitless the efforts of the National Congress to bring about unanimity among the people of India.

The Bombay riots.

64. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 21st ultimo, says thus:- Some are of opinion that the agitation set up by the Hindus in Bombay against the slaughter of cows was the cause of the recent riots. Others think the cause is to be found in the meeting at Madhava Baug held for the purpose of urging upon the Government the necessity of dealing out condign punishment to the originators of the Prabhaspatan riots. If cow-killing were the cause, the riots would have taken place during the Moharram, but as it is the Moharam passed off quietly. Again the Hindus had as much right as the Mussulmans to hold meetings like that at Madhava Baug in which nothing passed that could rouse bad feeling among the Muhammadans. This meeting,

therefore, could not have been the cause. It is, therefore, the duty of the Government to thoroughly investigate the matter and judge impartially.

Remarks on the Bombay riots.

68. The KERALA PATRIKA, of the 19th August, the KERALA SANCHARI, of the 16th August, and the KERALA MITRAM, of the 21st August, give a summary translation of the account of the Bombay riots which appeared in the English newspapers. The KERALA PATRIKA makes the folowing observations:- Some of the London papers ascribed the riot to the congress movement. This is indeed a nice joke! It is doubtful whether the persons who caused the riot have any knowledge of the congress. The above papers are wrong to make such absurd remarks. If Government do not try their best to educate the Muhammadans, riots are likely to recur. Take for instance the Mappilas of Malabar. Although there is a Mappila Act, yet we find that petty disturbances are frequently caused by the Mappilas of Ernad and Waluvanad taluks, they being very backward in regard to education. There are many Mappilas in Calicut, Tellichery, and Cannanore, but there are no outbreaks among them; and the reason for this is that they are more educated and civilized than the Mappilas in the interior. Government has afforded the Muhammadans ample facilities for education and improvement, but they do not seem to take advantage of them. Fanatic outbreaks are due to the want of education and the remedy to check it is to give education.

<u>For the Fortnight ending the 15th September 1893.</u>

<u>No. 17 f of 1893.</u>

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Partiality to the Muhammadans in the Bombay riots.

35. The MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI says that 45 Hindus, who ~~ax~~ were arrested during the Bombay riots, were put up on trial the other day, and remarks that it does not speak well of the impartiality of the British Government that Hindus alone ~~sh~~ should thus be brought to justice and Muhammadan budmashes should be allowed to go free.

36. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 4th instant, commenting upon the views of the INDIAN DAILY NEWS, says thus:- The Anglo-Indian officers too are of the same opinion as the DAILY NEWS, namely, that the Hindus are abusing the liberty which the laws of India give them and that the riots are caused by the aggressive measures which the Hindus take for the protection of cows. It cannot therefore be expected that impartial justice will be dealt out in the recent riot cases. The people of India cannot combine for any purpose as the people of England do. Strikes are unknown. There is no such struggle as between the employers and the employed. Such scenes as were lately enacted in the British House of Commons never take place here. There are no instances of attempts at blowing up with dynamite or at the subversion of constituted authority. The laws of India are quite enough to keep in order such a quiet people. Although the original cause of the riots between Hindus and Mussulmans in India is their ignorance, yet generally the misunderstanding between the classes is fostered by those in the authority showing partiality to the Muhammadans.

Lawlessness in India.

40. The KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 17th August, remarks thus on the recent riots in Bombay:- The Hindus are the aggressors and that there was not occasion for a rebellion to break out in Bombay in those days inasmuch as those were not the days of Bukreed festival or of Muharam, nor was there an outburst of religious feelings between the Hindus and Muhammadans previous to this sad occurrence. However, it may be added that the recent public meetings of the Hindus and their disagreeable and exciting speeches regarding the subject of cow-killing gave rise to aggressive spirit among certain low classes of the Muhammadan community. The attempt of the Hindus to assume the right of restraining the Muhammadan community in the exercise of its rights and religious functions is preposterous and vain under the British rule. It further notes that since the Liberal ministry is now in power, it is the desire of Hindus to get any concession and privilege at its hands before Conservatives come into power, when the efforts of the Hindus will be nipped in the bud. It also states that, whatever attempts the Hindus may make,

Riots in Bombay.

the Muhammadans will never forego their religious customs, and advises Muhammadans to prevent their co-religionists from taking part in any riot and requests the authorities to adopt necessary measures in the suppression of unlawful movements on the part of the Hindus, and hopes that the British Government will legislate enactments in order to remedy the differences and animosities existing between these rival nations.

Hindus and Muhammadans.

42. The SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 4th September, in dwelling at length upon the jealousy and animosities now existing between the Hindus and Muhammadans, refers to the friendly relations and co-operation that existed between these two nations during the reign of Emperor Akbar and his successors, and advises members of each community to get rid of such hostile feelings as they will at last terminate in the loss and ruin of both. It asserts that it is not the duty of Hindus to dictate or compel Muhammadans to forego cow-killing, which they say is strictly forbidden in their religion, or to unlawfully interfere in the exercise of their religious duties snd rituals. If the Muhammadans were to attempt to prevent Hindus from worshiping idols and assert that such a form of worship is heresy and infidelity or try to interfere in the free exercise of their religion, would the Hindus like it and give up paganism? Muhammadans did not on any occasion and even in their palmly days interfere with the religion of the Hindus as the Hindus did. In conclusion, it remarks that although the Hindus and Muhammadans were, on several occasions, punished, disgraced and suffered heavy losses, still they did not abandon their mischievous and intemperate habits. It therefore, appears that they are subjected to a bad and ~~im-temperate~~ poisonous disease which requires immediate remedy, and counsels the authorities not to listen to them but to apply steel or lancet at once, if they do not come to reason by fair means and advice. It is the British Government which rooted out the pernicious disease (practice) of suttee wich was never revived.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

51. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 24th August, dilating on the various causes of the riots between the Hindus and the Muhammadans in the Presidency of Bombay and with a view to prevent the occurrence of such fanatical commotions in future, quotes, for the information of Government, the suggestions of the Maharaja of Dhurbhanga, which are as follows:-

Suggestions regarding the riot at Bombay.

(1) Muhammadans shoudd not be allowed to lead from street to street the cow that is to be slaughtered.

(2) They should not make a previous announcement of their intention to slaughter the cow at a specified place.

(3) The cow should not be slaughtered in public places as it is likely to rouse the angry feelings of the Hindus.

(4) The paper further says that, as this fanatical riot is attributed to carelessness on the part of Government and as it is likely to bring discredit on Government, it behoves Government to adopt every precautionary measure to prevent the recurrence of such commotions.

52. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 25th August, referring to the "exchange compensation allowance" remarks:- The numerous representations that have reached the Government of India from European officers of the public service, bringing to notice the hardship which they have undergone in consequence of the fall in the rate of exchange, induced the Secretary of State to pass an order that these officers will be granted an allowance sufficient to enable them to remit to Europe a moiety of their pay at Rs.13-5-4 per pound from and after 1st April 1893. Government not content with this and with a view to gain a good name amongst its European servants has increased their pay by 10 to 15 per cent. on the plea of retrospective compensation and thus made itself liable to sustain an additional expense of a crore of rupees Where is this one crore of rupees to come from? Is it not from the indigent natives of India? Government, with a desire to escap the loss it sustains in converting the rupees into pounds for

Comments on the "exchange compensation alloeance".

making its annual remittance of six crores of pounds to England, introduced the Indian Coinage Act and thereby once for all fixed the value of a pound at Rs. 15. In virtue of theseprovisisons, which the Government of India wasobliged to make in the interest of its clamouring European servants, an English officer who was getting £1,000 per annum now gets more than £1,000. That Government should ignore the baneful effects of theseprovisions, which place the ryot popix popultion of India under a serious disadvantage is a matter much to be regreted. In pursuance at of the provision in the Indian Coinage Act, the pound that was once valued at Rs. 17 is now valued at Rs.15 only; and this fact clearly shows that the reduction in the price of a pound had its corresponding effect of enhancing the value of a rupee so asto place the natives of India under a disadvantage. A mirasidar who was paying a kist of Rs.50 by selling forty kalams of paddy formerly is now obliged to sell paddy measuring more than forty kalams to make the same sum. And the mirasidar, in these circumstances, is driven to think that the additional quantity of paddy which he is obliged to sell owing to the enhancement of the value of the rupee is after all a tax indirectly levied upon him by Government for securing its own object. Nearly thirty cores of indigent natives of India are thus oppressed to benefit a few European officers that draw their pay in thousands. Thus what is a source of gain to Government and its European servants is a source of great loss to the impoverished natives of India, and it is a fitting opportunity for the people to remind Government of the adage "robbing Peter to pay Paul".

Criticisms on the procedure of Sir Charles Crosthwaite, the Leiutenant-Governor of North Western Provinces.

53. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 1st September, referring to unsatisfactory procedure adopted by the Leiutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in connection with the "civil war" at that place, says:-

It is to be regretted that the intervention of Sir Charles Crosthwaite, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, instead of, as was expected, abating the intensity of the "civil war", that broke out between the Hindus and Muhammadans, simply served to make the matter worse. Big officials, who are expected

to stand as impartial arbitrators between the two conflicting parties who are in a state of great excitement, should not adopt the unsafe policy of joining one party and of abusing the other with sarcastic touches. On the contrary, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, without trying to know what were the real causes of the disturbance and who were the aggressors, blindly upheld the cause of Muhammadans and abused the Hindus by calling them "rebels", "disloyal people," and so forth, and thus emboldened the Muhammadans to commit atrocious crimes that were never heard of even in the times of the Nabobs, and even to go the length of assaulting and murdering the district munsif of Budoyan in broad daylight. The serious consequences of such horrible homicides, when two nations are foaming at the mouth with rage against one another, could be better imagined than described. It is also rumoured that the said Governor suspecting the members of the society for preventing cow-slaughter to be the ringleaders of these internecine quarrels, subjected them to severe punishemnts, and thus aggravated the intensity of the civil war. Thus the thoughtless and foolish procedure of Sir Charles Crosthwaite simply intensified the fury of the two parties so as to throw the province into utter confusion and place the reputation of Government at stake. It is hoped that Government will soon understand the mischief done by civilians when they are called upon to perform responsible duties and the serious consequences resulting therefrom.

The recent riots at Bombay &c.,

55. The JNANODAYAMU, of the 1st September 1893, referring to the riots that took place, on the occasion of the Bukreed festival of the Muhammadans, in such towns as Rangoon, Azimghir, Prabhasapatam and Bombay, complains that the Government officials, while exonerating the Muhammadans, seem to lay the blame on the Hindus, thus illustrating the proverb that "he who has the tongue has the kingdom" (might is right).

61. The SUDHARSHANA, of August last, remarks thus.- The very name Hidustan denotes that it is the land of the Hidus. In such a country as this it is a real violence to the feelings of the Hindus that the Mussulmans should kill cows which are held sacred by the former.

The causes of riots in India and their remedies.

The Hindus as well as Christians have to celebrate many festivals, but all these pass off quietly. It is only during the Muhammadan feast of Mohuram that riots occur now and then. There is no doubt therefore that the slaughter of cows is the cause of the riots.

It appears that in poona the Police Superintendent effectually prevented riots by taking necessary precautions and threatening to shoot the people if they should make any attempt at rioting. It also appears that the police in Bombay had some previous knowledge that the Mussulmans meant mischief; why then did they allow them to go to the Jamma Masjid with clubs in their hands? Why did they not keep a European regiment ready beforehand to oppose the Mussulmans as they issued from the Jumma Masjid with din! din? We therefore think that the riots in Bombay are due to the neglect of the police.

It is necessary that a proclamation should be issued in every part of India as was done in Poona, stating that those who be in the riots would be tied up to the cannon's mouth and shot.

We consider the refusal of Lord Harris to grant an interview to Sowcar Lakshmidas Khimji highly impolitic. It is unbecoming not only to the dignity of Lord Harris, but also to that of the British Government itself.

There is no reason for supposing that the proceedings of the cow-protection society or the meetings held by the Hindus for affording relief to the sufferers by the Prabhas Patan riots are the cause of the Bombay riots. Measures for the protection of cows have been going on for the last several years. If these were the cause the riots would have taken place immediately upon the organisation of the cow protection societies. We have never heard of a single Mussulman having died for want of food from the attempts

of the Hindus for the protection of the cow.

The news of riots in Bombay has filled the people fo South Canara with fear. This district contains a number of Mappilla budmashes, and the regiment that was stationed in Mangalore having been removed and there being no railway communication between the district and any other part of India, the people are terribly exercised in mind as to what they can do if the budmashes should catch the infection from Bombay.

For the Fortnight endingK the 30th September 1893.

No. 18. of 1893.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Natives of India debarred from high offices.

43. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 18th ultimo, says:- All the high offices under the Government of India are generally held by Europeans and the natives of the country find it exceedingly difficult x to secure any of the important places. Even when any one of them succeeds in getting a high appointment he excixxxtes the envy of the Anglo-Indians. These men who cannot bear to s ee the natives rising high in the official ladder, oppose all their attempts, both openly and secretly, by setting up the Mussalmans against the Hindus.

Suggesting the appointment of a Muhammadan to the vacant seat in the Madras Legislative Council.

45. The SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 25th September, in congratuaating the Hon'ble Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur on his appointment to the Viceroxy's Legislative Council, remarks that it will take some time for the newly appointed member to take his seat in the above council and hopes that, in the meanwhile, His Excellency Lord Wenlock will not let slip this opportunity of selecting a most qualified and fit Muhammadan for the vacant seat which should, as a matter of course, be filled by a deserving person of the Muhammadan community.

III. LEGIALTION.

46. The SWADESAMITRAN , of the 19th September regrets to hear

that the Hon'ble Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, one of the puppet members of the Madras Legislative Council, has been nominated a member of the Legislative Council presided over by His Excellency the Governor-General. The paper remarks that, if Government had, according to the old system, selected this gentleman, the National Congress would doubtless have censured Government. If they do not now censure the non-official members, it is simply for the reason that no better candidate was forthcoming.

Remarks on the nomination of the Hon'ble Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

A question put to Government regarding the coolies sent to Natal.

52. The BHASKARA GNANODAYAM, of the 1st September, referring to the order received by Messrs Pary & Co. for a despatch of 1,000 native emigrants, prays Government to declare its opinion whether it is advisabe or not to send coolies to Natal. The paper adds that Government in connection with emigration to Mauritius totally refused to allow this system of sending native coolies to that place for the reason of their being maltreated by the Europeans of that place.

The cow-killing question.

57. The JNANODAYAMU, of the 15th September 1893, dwelling at length upon the evil effects of cow-killing, says that it is well known that the cause of the recent riots in Bombay and Rangoon between the Muhammadans and the Hindus is the killing of cows. The Hindus generally cannot bear to see a life injured, whereas it is a feast to the Muhammadans. The butchers are all, as a rule, Muhammadans and not a single Hindu can be seen amongst them. The number of cows would increase greatly if they would give up this profession as far as possible. This practice receives support from the Government as they are also beef-eaters. While this evil practice is allowed on the one hand, it is surprising to see the Government opening veterinary hospitals to treat these innocent animals for cattle diseases and appointing veterinary inspectors to see that they

are not affected by contagious diseases, for the number of cows that die of disease is not even a thousandth of those that are butchered in the slaughter-house. It believes that it would be wiser on the part of ~~xxxingxthex~~ Government to take steps for the prevention of killing of cows than for curing them of their diseases. It further believes that the obejct cannot but be realised in course of time if the well-wishers of the country holding high positions and newspapers continue to make representations constaatly to Govennment on the subject.

Holding examinations simultaneously in India and in England.

59. The JNANODAYAMU, of the 15th September 1893, referring to the Secretary of State's despatch about the simultaneous examinations in England and in India, says that the said official asked the Governor-General how the resolution of the House of Commons about the same should be given effect to, and that the Governor-General replied that it is necessary that a definite number of officers, viz., more than one-half of the Collectors and (District) Judges, must always be Europeans, notwithstanding any number of natives being available, who have successfully passed any number of examinations. It concludes with the remark that it directly militates against the promise made by Her Majesty in her proclamation that higher places would be given to those who are qualified by their education, irrespective of class, caste or creed.

The loss to India by the currency legislation.

65. The MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI, of the 16th ultimo, says that Mr. O'Conor has estimated that, by the closing of the mints and the fixing of the value of the sovereign at Rs.15, the loss to India would be about 30 per cent. of its wealth.

The relations between the Hindus and the Muhammadans.

66. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 18th ultimo, says that in Kashmir the Hindus and Mussalmans are both subscribing liberally towards the expenses of repairing a mosque and they have succeeded in collecting Rs.20,000; while in Patna there was a very serious riot on the 12th ultimo between the two classes of people, which could not be suppressed without the use of fire-

arms by the police. Under these circumstances there seems to be something mysterious in the relation of the two classes. Sometimes the feeling between them is one of a friendly brotherhood; at other times they seem to be bitter enemies.

69. ~~THE Malayalam~~ SUMMARY: The Malayalam KERALA SANCHARI (Calicut) of the 20th September 1893, says:-

Some of the Indian grievances.

Poverty seems to be increasing in India - The government have no funds to meet even legitimate demands. - Fresh taxes are imposed, income tax, salt-tax for instance. Land-tax is enhanced. Major portion of Indian revenue goes to benefit England - Though natives qualified by their educational and other attainments are available, Europeans are appointed for all high posts carrying big salaries - They do not spend their money in India but send it home. It involves in a loss of lakhs of money. England levies import duites on Indian goods imported from India but no duties are paid by them for the goods exported by them into this country - Besides the heavy military expenditure involved in maintaining a large army not solely for the defence of this country but for prosecuting aggressive imperialistic war is charged to India's account. If any commission appointed for the benefit of England comes to India, their expenses are met not by the English treasury but ours. Lastly the exchange rate of the Indian rupee is manipulated in a manner most advantageous to the British community.

For the Fortnight ending the 15th October 1893.

No. 19 of 1893.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

2. The MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI? of the 7th instant, has the following: under the heading "Present Politics":-

The Russian designs on India.

That the Russians are making preparations for the capture of Herat we learn from the newspapers in those parts. This combined with the fact that riots are occurring in various parts in India show the necessity that there is for the Government of India to be prepared for war. Five or six Russian agents disguised as Muhammadan fakirs

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have been wandering about sowing seeds of dissension and inciting the Mussalmans to war against the Hindus, just to see what side the Government will take. These people have been the cause of the recent riots in Bombay, Delhi, and other places. It is also at the instigation of these fakirs that the Mussalmans in Calcutta and toher places are slaughtering cows before Hindu temples. Our rulers do not seem to know this and they foolishly show partiality to the Muhammadans. This partiality of the rulers will bring disunion in the country and prepare the way for a foreign invasion. Recently the Russians have been interferng very much in the affairs of the Trans-Caspian territories and have been assembling large armies near Heart. The Amir of Kabul is very anxious about Herat and in the course of the last month he sent three ambassadors to the Russian Governor of Turkestan to ascertain the views of sepoys, and the Russian army is only a few miles from the place and has indented for additional arms and ammunition from Russia.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

39. JALVA-I-SAKHUN, of the 1st October, The ANEES-I-HIND, of Meerat, in dwelling at length upon the disturbances that took place

Riots in Kohat.

between the Hindus and Muhammadans regarding the slaughter of a bull in thelocality of Kohat, situated in the district of Shahabad, states that these riots and strifes place the Government in a very awkard position, and that unless coercive measures are adopted by the authorities to stamp out such outbreaks and the culprits are severely punished, there will be no peace in the country. It further notes that this state of things would gradually increase the animosity of the two nations and would some day or other bring about a general civil war and cause terrible bloodshed and confusion throughout the country.

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o of the Russians with regard to Herat. Herat does not contain more than 500

III. LEGISLATION.

The right of interpellation under the new Indian Councils Act.

40. In referring to the power of interpellation which the new Indian Councils act confers upon members, a leader in the Malayalam KERALA CHANCHARI (Calicut), of the 17th September, says:- "It is an admitted fact that the power conferred upon members to interpellate the executive in regard to budgets and to all branches of administration has aroused an envious feeling in the minds of the Europeans in this country, the Anglo-Indian officials and the Anglo-Indian editors, &c.

Suggesting the nomination of Muhammad Mahmud Khan Bahadur to the vacant membership of the Madras Legislative Council.

41. KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the nd October. ANENT the vacant membership of the local Legislative Council acaused by the appointment of the Honorable Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur to the Supreme Council, the KHASIM remarks that, as the Madras Legislative Council is almost entirely composed of the members of the Hindu community and the vacant membership is the one previously filled by a Muhammadan, it is hoped that the Madras Government will fill it up by a thoroughly competent Muhammdan. The KHASIM further suggests the nomination of Muhammad Mahmud Khan Bahadur, a respectable and well-known member of the Carnatic family, to the vacant membership.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Who are the aggressors in the Bombay riots?

58. The MYSORE DESABHIMANI, of the 30th ultimo, says:- A Muhammadan paper thus admits that the Mussalmans were the aggressors in the recent riots at Bombay. "On the first day the Mussalmans did everything to provoke the Hindus, and it was this that roused the Hindus the next day to attack the Muhammadans. There is no doubt that out brethren, the Mussalmans, were the aggressors and it is no wonder that the desecreation of the Hindu temples should exasperate the Hindus to retaliate. We, therefore, hope that the authorities will consider this point and infict exemplary punishment on those who were the cause of the riots".

For the Fortnight ending the 31st October 1893.

No. 20 of 1893.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

The murder of a railway gate-keeper at the railway station of Guntakal.

4. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 10th October, records with sorrow the death by murder of a gate-keeper at the railway station of Guntakal.

Two native women, on being pursued by some soldiers of the British regiment that was encamped somewhere near the railway station of Guntakal, sought help from the railway gate-keeper to escape the purusit of those dastardly ruffians. When the soldiers approached the gate-keeper and persuaded him to let them into the hut where these women had taken refuge, he refused admittance to them in spite of their threats. Thereupon one of the soldiers shot the man down with a revolver, and as the dying man shouted out for help all the soldiers disappeared from the spot.

The paper remarks that it is a matter for great surprise that such a horrible murder should be perpetrated under British rule and that Government has failed as yet to bring the offenders to justice.

(j) Salt and Abkari.

Remarks on the question of the Government monopoly of opium.

22. The TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, of the 10th October, after giving an elaborate account of the evil consequences of opium-eating, writes:-The argument adduced by Government at present, namely, that, because the Chinese cannot get on without opium-eating, therefore Government wishes to trade in opium, is far from reasonable. Once the Chinese seriously objected to the English trade in opium simply in consideration of its demoralizing and baneful effect; but the English fought with the Government of China and ultimately acquired the monopoly of trading in opium in that country. Does it look reasonable on the part of Government to say that opium-eating has become a habit with the Chinese? and therefore they cannot get on without it while Government itself

is to be blamed for habituating them to taking opium? Are we justified in doing evil to others simply because sush evil serves to fill our coffers? Government asserts that, if India does not export opium, some other country will supply it to the Chinese, and they will ever remain as deliberate opium-eaters as they are now; but we should see for ourselves that we do not cause evil to anybody and that we refrain from competing with others in their attempt to do evil. Perhaps Government is anxious in regard to the five crores of rupees which it is likely to lose if it ceases to trade in opium; but the introduction of measures, such as the imposition of a tax on foreign goods imported to India, a reduction in the military expenditure and stoppage of the compensation allowance given to European servants, &c., will easily indemnify any loss that Government may sustain by ceasing to trade in opium.

(k) General.

Relations between the Muhammadans and the Hindus.

30. The SUDARSHANA, for September 1893, says that, among the Muhammadan Emperors of India, those who treated the Hindus and Muhammadans alike were able to govern the empire in peace and make themselves famous in the history of India, while those, who persecuted the Hindus from religious bigotry, brought ruin upon their empire. Similarly, if the English Government would observe no distinction of race or caste, there is no doubt that their rule will last for many centuries more.

The causes of the religious riots in India.

31. The same paper SUDARSHANA, remarks thus:- The AMRITA BAZAAR PATRIKA says that a riot was expected to take place in Benares, because the ~~Muhammadans~~ Mussalmans of the place had arrived at a resolution to prevent the beating of tom-toms and other sounds made during the pooja in the temple of Sri Vishweswara on the ground that these sounds disturb the Mussalmans in their prayer on Fridays in their neighbourhood masjid. Now this practice of beating tom-tom and sounding the conch, etc., has been going on from time immemorial and even the Muhammadan

emperors, when they were all-powerful, did not think of putting an end to it. The Mussalmans have thus begun of late to annoy the Hindus in various ways, simply because they think the Government is on their side. They perhaps think that, because the Government is treating the Amir, who is their co-religionist as a father-in-law treats his son-in-law, i.e., with honour and presents their own violence will be excused out of respect for the Amir, or they act on the belief that, as the English are beef-consumers like themselves, the Government would support them in all their acts against the Hindus; but we feel sure that although a few English officials here and there actually support the Muhammadans the British love of justice and fair play will not tolerate such insolence on the part of the Muhammadans. We are sorry to hear that the High Court have allowed the Mussalmalmans of Benares to cut down an old fig tree, which had been standing before the Sri Vishweswara temple from time immemorial. The High Court might have acted in this way, being probably overawed by the fate of Jwala Prasad, the Munsif of Burdwan, who was assassinated by the Mussalmans because his decision in a certain musjid dispute was unfavorable to them. We do not know where all this insolence of the Muhammadans will end.

Four seditious moulvis.

32. The same paper SUDARSHANA says, on the athority of a correspondent to the CALCUTTA STATESMAN, that four moulvis came to Bombay from Delhi, and, having stayed there for about two monthths and incited the Muhammadans of the place to rise against the Hindus, left it in the guise of females, having first assured themselves that everything was ripe for a riot.

The circulation of a Seditious pamphlet.

38. SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 16th October, writes that a seditious and anonymous pamphlet is now being printed and circulated throughout the district of Firozepoor, which it is feared will cause a great stir amongst Muhammadans in general, and observes that it is incumbent upon the authorities to trace out, arrest and punish its author.

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39. SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 23rd October. A correspondent of Nellore bitterly complains of the actions of the Hindus, who, in order to wound the religious feelings of the Muhammadans, wish to disguise themselves as tigers during the Dassara festival. The correspondent remarks that, as the custom of putting on tiger's disguises in Mohurrum is observed by Muhammadans from time immemorial and is consequently held by them as a religious observance, it is prudent on the part of the authorities to prevent Hindus from imitating Muhammadans in order to preserve the peace of the country.

Hindus imitating Muhammadans.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

49. NAGAI NILALOCHANI, of the 26th September, disapproves fo the present policy of Government of investing Civil Servants with both executive and judicial functions and comments as follows:-The policy of investing Civil Servants with both judicial and executive functions is not only opposed to the principles of economy regarding division of labour, but also unfortunately proves a source of many evils. It is a well-known fact that many of the Civilians, when they first land in India, are given the appointment of Head Assistant Magistrate notwithstanding their very imperfect knowledge of the application of law to practical circumstances. Again it is idle to expect a person to do equal justice to the two tasks which he has been asked to perform simultaneously. If a Collector of a certain district, who has to do heavy work of a perplexing nature in the executive department, is asked to be a District Judge or Magistrate in addition, how can he devote time and attention for the performance of both the functions satisfactorily? Moreover, the rendering of strict justice becomes impossible when both the executive and judicial functions are invested in one and the same person. If a District Collector is invested with judicial functions, it is the same as allowing the prosecutor to act as judge in conducting his own case and the justice, which is administered in these circumstan-

Comments on the question of separating the judicial from the executive functions vested in Civil Servants.

ces, cannot be ~~xxx~~ unbiased. It is not the natives of India alone that ardently advocate the separation of these two functions but many men of note in England, such as Lord Kimberly, Lord Cross and Lord Stanley have expressed their opinion that the very House of Lords should not be allowed to exercise these two function conjointly.

Exhorting Malayalis to elect delegates to the ensuing National Congress.

51. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA (Calicut), of the 14th October, in exhorting Malayalis to make preparations to elect delegates for the ensuing National Congress, observes:- "As we have now begun to enjoy the benefits conferred by the congress, we ought to work with greater enthusiasm in congress matters. Moreover, there is a special feature about this year's congress. Mr. Dadhabai Naoroji, M.P., is going to be the president. Since he comes to India only for this purpose, we ought to honour him by our attendance in congress. When we consider the trouble taken by the Punjabi delegates to come to the congress held at Madras, we ought not to hesitate about going to the Punjab Congress."

Causes and cure of riots such as the recent one in Bombay.

55. In referring to the riots at Bombay and some other places in Bengal, the Malayalam NAZRANI DIPIKA (Kottayam), of the 16th October, says:- "Cow-killing is the cause of all these riots. It is wrong on the part of any one caste to prevent another from using a certain substance just because the former is prohibited using it. Of the different castes in India the Muhammadans are in a more backward state as regards education, and if education were spread among them by adopting proper measures to induce them to take an interest in their own education, riots like these in Bombay, &c., would cease to occur. Government should set apart special places for Muhammadan slaughter-houses--such places not to be in close proximity to Hindus temples or quarters. In the case of Muhammadan centres not close to a military station, the strength of the police in such places should be increased."

For the Fortnight ending the 15th November 1893.

No. 21 of 1893.

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I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Advisability of Befriending the Amir of Afghanistan.

1. A correspondent to the NAGAI NILALOCHANI, of the 15th October, writes as follows:-The advantages which the English can derive by being on friendly terms with the Amir are as follows:-

(1) India will not be harrassed by the inroads of Afghan decoits

(2) The English can secure the services of the mercenary soldiers that live in the region between Herat and India, who are about two lakhs in number and who are reported tobe bold and hardy.

But some men, in consideration of the large expense which the English are obliged to incur as the necessary consequence of befriending the Amir, are of opinion that the English should leave Afghanistan out of consideration and should strengthen their strongholds at the gates of the passes. If the English should venture to incur the displeasure of the Amir, they must be prepared to suffer the following disadvantages:-

(1) The English will incur the stigma of forsaking the Amir at a critical time.

(2) The Afghan dacoits will again pillage the northern parts of India.

(3) The English will allow the Russians to occupy Afghanistan and thus gain a position of vantage.

(4) The mercenary soldiers living between Herat and India will join the enemy, and the English will be obliged to spend a great deal to strengthen their stongholds along the river Indus.

(5) The English will sink in the estimation of the minor princes of India.

In these circumstances, it is desirable that English should continue their friendship with the Amir, for, if the English should extend their dominions as far as the Hindukush range, they can be sure of driving the Russians out of Central Asia with ease and certainty. Moreover, it is for many reasons better that the English should meet the Russians in Central Asia than somewhere near the river Indus.

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II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

The conduct of the police at Masulipatam during the last Dasara festival.

5. The KISTNA NEWS, of the 10th November 1893, says that, in spite of the decision of the High Court against the Police Superintendent of Masulipatam for having prevented the Hindus from exercising their rights and privileges during the Dasara of last year, the Magistrate of the place has interfered this year and made rules, promulgating that Hindus should not disguise themselves as tigers, that they should not carry certain banners and flags, that they should not appear in any clothing other than what is specified, and that, lastly, tey should not parade chanting within fifty yards of mosques within the municipal limits. He has further issued a circular intimating that the cost, amounting to some thousands, that might be incurred in case a necessity should arise for additional police force would be levied from the people of Bandar. He has also appointed influential inhabitants, such as pleaders, schoolmasters and merchants, as special police officers requiring them to be near the temples and mosques and in nooks and corners. It thinks that both the Police Superintendent and the District Magistrate, forgetting the recent decision of the High Court, have jontly interfered in religious matters and thereby acted in violation of the promise made by Her Majesty the Queen not to interfere in religious matters. It asks whether they are ignorant of the powers of the members of the present Legislative Council to expose the shortcomings of public servants. It regrets that, owing to the pressure brought to bear on them, the people in Bandar have not enjoyed this years' Dasara, and hopes that they will take such steps as will secure justice for them.

(k) General.

Suggesting the appointment of Saiyid Nizam-ud-din to the vacant membership of the local Legislative Council.

26. KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 26th October, ANENT the memorial which was recently forwarded by certain Muhammadans of Madras to His Excellency Lord, Wenlock, soliciting the

appointment of a duly qualified and noble Muhammadan as a member of the and noble muhammadan as local Legislative Council and suggesting the nomination of Saiyid-ud-din Sahib, B.A.B.L., a vakil of the High Court, to the above membership, states that his appointment would be a suitable one and hopes that His Excellency Lord Wenlock will take the above memorial into his favorable considera-tion.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Causes of the riots in Northern India.

41. The same SWADESAMITRAN, writes as follows:-"Authorities like Sir Charles Crosthwaite attribute the frequent riots between the Hindus and the Muhammadans in Northern India to the existence of the society for the prvention of cow-slaughter; but gentlemen, both Native and European, who have a deep and clear insight into the main causes of these riots, declare that the feuds and dissensions among the Hindus and the Muhammadans are due to the mischief of the ruling authorities and not to national antipathy as some suppose. The Hindus and the Muhammadans have been living in harmony since and even before the landing of the Endlish in India. It is, therefore, incredible that national antipathy is at the bottom of these riots, On the other hand there is abundant evidence to prove that the ruling authorities form the motor-agents of these dissensions. Since the orgaisation of the congress no opportunity is missed by a certain class of Europeans of sowing the seeds of dissention and disunion among the Muhammadans and the Hindus by praising the former and crying down the latter. Such bias and partiality on the part of the ruling authorities must necessarily lead the Muham-madans to think that the rulers are on their side and that they may perpetrate the most atrocious crimes with impunity. In fact that the Muhammadans did think so is proved by the case cited below:- Some time ago, the Superindendent of Police of Karnool did not allow the Hindus to pass in procession, and the Hindus brou-ght a civil suit against him and got him punished for having passed his bounds in the exercise of his powers. The Superintendent in revenge, during the last Dasara feast, promulgated an order

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an order at Masulipatam forbidding the Hindus of that place from carrying their banners, drums, &c., in their procession on the plea that exhibitions of flags and the beating of drums would wound the feelings of the Muhammadans and would induce them to rise against the Hindus. This order ultimately tended to bring the Muhammadans and the Hindus into collision of a serious nature. Thus the partial behaviour of the ruling authorities wounds the feelings of the disfavored classes and emboldens the favored race to commit horrible atrocities with impunity and to disturb the tranquillity and peace prevailing in the country. Moreover it is generally thought that the ruling authorities are no way better than the nurse that pinches the sleeping child to create an alarm and goes on rocking the cradle as if she was totally innocent of the matter. The authorities adopt this plan of favoring one nation at the expense of another and effecting thereby a quarrel between the two, simply for the purpose of creating an opportunity for displaying their abilities and for proving to Government how meritorious and indispensable their services are; but is hoped that sooner or later this nefarious device of some British Officers will be publicly exposed.

45. The Malayalam MANORAMA (Calicut), of the 6th November, says:

The Punjab Government and the National Congress.

"The ninth National Congress is soon to be held and is to meet in the Punjab. It is usual with the anti-congressionists to most strikingly evince their hostile feelings just when the congress is about to meet. Of such hostility on the part of officials, that shown by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and his Director of Public Instruction is the most noticeable this year. From the very beginning of the congress movement Government have been framing one rule or another until they have succeeded in making their officers understand that they must be very careful how they even utter the word congress. As there was no new order to be issued in connection with Government officers, the officials above referred to have come down upon the schools boys. The purport of the order in question is that no school boys shall attend the congress for

shall they take part in congress matters and that, if they violate this order, they are to be expelled. When objections were raised against this order, the Lieutenant-Governor said that although the issuing of the order was not at his request, yet the order was a desirable one. If by the Director's order all matters in which the school boys generally take part, except those that are necessary for their study, had been prohibited, or if the Lieutenant-Governor had said that these also should have been included in the order, there might be some reason to admit that the order in question was not invidious. Although congress has always had some formidable enemies like the officials mentioned, yet it has not only won over all of them but has also acquired for itself a certain amount of importance in the country as well as a name in the British Parliament. It needs therefore no saying that it is incumbent on all lovers of India to do their best to make the Congress a permanent institution."

The Malayalam KERALA SANCHANI (Calicut), of the 1st November, in disapproving of the above order, observes:-"We do not understand the gist of the argument that, if school boys are allowed to attend the congress and hear the speeches of the delegates (the leading men of India) on administrative or other matters, they will get harm. Our opinion is that, if they attend the congress, they will get enlightened on many matters. After the compeltion of their education they are not to become fishermen or drawers of water, and the congress delegates were also once school boys. We are of opinion that whenever there are facilities it is absolutely necessary that school boys should attend such meetings and hear the deliberations. It is by such means that they will get education and training, and we are at a loss to understand how such education and training, instead of doing good both to themselves and to India, is to produce any evil effect."

For the Fortnight ending the 30th November 1893.

No. 22 of ~~the~~ 1893.

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II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

Disputes regarding disguises between Hindus and Muhammadans.

44. JALVA-I-SAKHUN, of the 15th November, writes that latterly a spirit of ill-feeling exists between Hindus and Muhammadans of Nellore for the reason that a few months ago the Hindus wished to paint themselves as tigers during one of their festivals in imitation of Muhammadans. Whereupon the Muhammadans applied to the authorities to prevent Hindus from doing this; but the Collector ~~did~~ decided in favour of the latter, which aggrieved the Muhammadans. Althouhg it does not become either Muhammadans or Hindus to put on disguises, still, as it is a longstanding custom observed by illiterate and ignorant persons, of the Muhammadan community, it was adopted by the Hindus with mischievous motives and consequently it was incumbent on the authorities to adopt preventive measures. It further states that in October last, the Muhammadans carried a procession in honour of one of their saints with pomp and ceremony, in answer to it the Hindus on the next day carried one of their gods in procession with great pomp and grandeur, when a Muhammadan lad threw a stone at the procession. The Hindus being irritated by the act, caught the lad and belaboured him well. When this news psread throughout the city, a small party of Muhammadans repaired to the scene and attacked the Hindus. Subsequently several offenders were arrested who are now under trial. In conclusion, the paper remarks that the Hindus create mischief and the Muhammadans in trying to oppose it unlawfully are caught, defamed, disgraced and punished; while the Hindus, who are at the bottom of the mischief, are left scot free without their ~~Hindus, who are at~~ conduct being noticed by the authorities and this cause always gives rise to riots and tumults.

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Criticisms on the speech of Lord Lansdowne in relaxxxm tion to the subject of the riots in Northern India.

54. The ARYA RRX JANA PRIYAN, of the 16th November, publishes an extract from thespeech of Lord Lonsdowne delivered at a meeting at Agra on the subject of the riots in Northhern India, the sum and substance of which is as follows:- It is the primary object of Government to treat the subjects impartially and without any racial prejudice, and it is therefore a mistake to suppose that the ruling authorities are at the bottom of these riots. Government is conscious of the reverential regard which the Hindus bestow on cows and the extreme abhorrence they evince towards cow-kiling; Government is equally alive to the bigoted attachment of the Gmxxx Muhammadans to their faith. Therefore Government is very cautious in dealing with such differences. The Hindus and the Muhammadans who constitute the great bulk of the population of India should liuexim in peace and harmony and thus promote the general weal, and the ediotrs of newspapers, both English and vernacular, should spare no pains to represent to the people the real attitude of Government in administrative matters and should instruct the people as to how they should behave towards their rulers.

The paper thereupon remarks that the speech is more or less one-sided and that it would havebeen better appreciated by the people if it had contained some suggestions as to the way of finding out the main cause of these riots and as to the mode in which the rulers ought to behave towards the ruled.

The Muhammadan memorial against the holding of the Civil Service examination in India.

55. The VRITTANTA CHINTAMANY, of the 25th ultimo, says:- All the higher offices in India being monopolised by Europeans a large part of the wealth of India is being carried away to Europe. The Indians are generally too poor to go to England to compete for the Civil Service Examination. It was for this reason that Mr.Dadabhai Naorojee and others took so much pains to have a resolution passed by the House of Commons for the holding of that examination simultaneously both in India and England. Now a few Europeans are trying to prevent Government from giving

effect to this resolution by instigating the Muhammadans to present memorials against the measrue. We leave it to the readers to judge whether this is just or not.

For the Fortnight ending the 15th December 1893.

No. 23 of 1893.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

2. The same VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 3rd instant, says:-

The result of the mission to Cabul

Sir Mortimer Durand has succeeded in making an alliance with the Amir, but it appears that the annual subsidy to be paid to the Amir has been increased and from 7 to 12 crores and the English have guaranteed the safe transmission of all arms imported from Europe for the Amir through India.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

32. The GNANODAYAMU, of the 1st December, 1893,--referring to

Soldiers' outrages and Government partiality to them

(1) the recent murder committed by soldiers of a railway gate-keeper at Guntakal, (2) the adultery committed by two soldiers at Jansi in the North Western Provinces as published in the newspapers, (3) the wanton killing of a cow by four soldiers at Baraghon (?) town and (4) the severe wound inflicted by a soldier on a woman in the same town for resisting him when he attempted to seize her daughter, a girl, nineteen years old,--says that such horrible deeds are always perpetrated wherever soldiers are stationed and observes that Hindus can never be happy unless strict measures are adopted by Government to prevent the same. It further remarks that, while white men are not subjected to punishment on the plea that they do not commit murders knowingly, the Hindus are on the other hand severely punished whether they commit the offence or not, and concludes that white men are encouraged to do as they like, setting law at nought, as the Government is partial to them.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

52. A correspondent to SUDHARSHANA, for October last, says that during the last Dasara holidays the Hindus in Mangalore wished to celebrate the festival by disguising themselves in various ways. The Muhammadans of the place objected to this and threatened to attack the Hindus if they should imitate their Muharram ceremonies; but the Stationary Magistrate of Mangalore took precautions against any disturbance and the first day passed off very quietly. But, on the next day, another magistrate of the place gave strict orders prohibiting the Hindus to celebrate their festival in the fashion they intended. This order of the magistrate is opposed to the High Court decision reported in the Indian Law Reports, volume 6, page 203, dated 9th January 1893.

The Magistrate of Mangalore interfering with the rights of the Hindus.

Now this conduct of the magistrate in preventing the Hindus from using the public streets for the celebration of their festival seems to have been prompted by the fear of the Muhammadans. If the Government itself should be afraid of the Muhammadans there can be no safety for the Hindus because the Muhammadans might one day take it into their head that the Hindus taking food is an annoyance to them and threaten to cause a disturbance if the Hindus are not prevented from taking meals.

53. The Mysore VRITTANTA BODHINI, of the 9th instant, says:- The Government of Bengal has warned the editor of the AMRITA BAZAAR PATRIKA against publishing without due verification any news calculated to alarm and arouse the feelings of the people- The warning has we hear, been taken in good part by the editor.

A warning to the editor of the AMRITA BAZAAR PATRIKA.

For the Fortnight ending the 31st December 1893.

No. 24 of 1893.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The VIVEKAVARDHANI, of the 13th December 1893, referring to the recent Kabul mission, says that the Government of India courted the friendship and alliance of the Amir lest the

Articles of agreement between the Amir of Kabul and the Government of India.

Russians should with his assistance invade and occupy India. It remarks that, although it is said that the articles of agreement recently concluded between the Amir and the English are beneficial to India and althouhg it cannot say much as it does not know anything about them, the only apparent result it can realise is that the English Government has to pay four lakhs of rupees more a year supplementary to the twelve lakhs which they have been already paying annually to secure his friendship intact. It observes also that whatever the Government does proves generally in the long run beneficial to the country, though it, at first, appears otherwise. It further remarks that it cannot be sure at present if any good will similarly result from the said arrangements.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

The Madras Legislative Council.

35. The VRITTANTA CHINTAMANY, of the 27th ultimo, writes as follows:- There is no doubt that the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils of India is the most important political reform demanded by the National Congress for the last eight years. The Elected Members alone can bring to the notice of Government the abuses in the administration. This has been clearly illustrated by an incident that lately took place, in the Madras Legislative Council. The Honorable Mr. Kalyanasundram Aiyar, one of the Elected Members, asked a question in the council whether Members of the Board of Revenue were in the habit of sitting in judgment on appeals from decisions passed by themselves in a subordinate capacity. This question roused the indignation of the Honorable Mr.Garstin, who replied that the Members of the Board were all gentlemen and even school-boys would know that it is unjust to sit in judgment over one's own decision, and that therefore the question was insulting and that it should therefore be withdrawn. This was supported by all the Official Members of the Council and even the President, and the question was accordingly withdrawn; but at the very next meeting it was asked how many appeals from North Arcot were disposed of by Mr.LeFanu as Member of the Board and it

elicited tht, out of fifty appeals from that district, so many as forty were disposed of by Mr. LeFanu himself although they were appeals from his own decisions passed when he was Collector of the district. This admission has so humbled the Members of Government that they wish the councils had not been enlarged. The Governor himself had to apologise to the member for having attempted to silence him. The officials generally forget that they receive their pay from the ryots' money, and they are not in the least anxious to promote the welfare of the people. This is the case not only in India but everywhere. We hope, however, that the enlarged councils will be a check upon the vegaries of the officials and will make it impossible hereafter for an officer to dispose of appeals from his own decisions. The Honorable Members who were so angry with the Honorable Kalyanasund Aiyar are now condemned by all the English papers and even the PIONEER, which always sides with the Government, is ridiculing the Madras Government on the awkard position into which they have put themselves.

III. LEGISLATION.

Mr.LeFanu's case.

47. A leader in the Malayalam MANORAMA (Calicut), of the 25th December refers to the questions asked in the meeting of the Legislative Council of the 12th December last and the Government replies thereto. In reference to the reply to the question regarding the disposal by Mr.Lefanu of appeals from his own decisions as Collector of North Arcot, the article observes that it is a great disgrace to Government that such iniquities (sic) were practised in the Board office. The editor says that, if the Members of the Legislative Council had not been granted the right of interpellation, iniquities (sic) like this would not have been brought to the notice of Government.

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